CARNRICK'S

SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28734—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1892.

CUTLER, PALMER'S
FAMOUS WHISKIES.

	Per Doz. Rs. a.
Pall Mall, 11 years old	37 12
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	33 0
Heart Bottle	30 4
O. B.	28 0
Glentromie	27 4
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	18 12

O. V. G. Market Rates.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday
B.I. ROME	5750	1200	A. B. Daniell	7th May.
† SIAM	3038	500	H.T. Weighell	14th ,,
B.I. PEKIN	3903	600	P. Harris	21st ,,
				Friday.
† ASSAM	3041	500	G.W.F. Browne.	27th May.
B.I. RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	3rd June.
† SIAM	3038	500	H.T. Weighell	10th ,,
B.I. SHANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards	17th ,,
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	24th ,,
B.I. PRAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	1st July.
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	8th ,,
B.I. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	15th ,,
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	22nd ,,

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, & NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.

Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

May 5th	June 2nd	June 30th.
,, 19th	,, 16th	July 14th.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, April 27, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:

2nd June. 28th June. 26th July

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 5, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to London, via Trieste at specially Reduced Rates.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
THISBE	F. Cossovich	3800	550	22nd May.
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	22nd June.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	A. Mitis	3,800	550	8th May.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O VON HOFFER, Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 59, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 2, 1892.

"MacIVER" LINE.

THE following Steamers WILL SAIL from BOMBAY as under, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

	Tons.	Capt.	About.
†* IONIA	5330	E. Boyle	22nd May for Plymouth.
†* RUTHENIA	5400	E. Bellingo	29th ,, ,, Liverpool.
* ETOLIA	3100	R. Jones	10th June ,, Liverpool or Plymouth.

* Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, is fitted with Electric Light, and has all Cabins amidships.

† These magnificent Steamers have both Smoking Room and a Ladies' Saloon, and are expected to make the Voyage in 21 days.

For further particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail.
HISPANIA	3380	S. Abrey	5th May.
ROUMANIA	3367	W. S. Young	18th May.
BRITANNIA	3079	Jas. Brown	4th June.
ARABIA	3544	C. Hillcoat	25th June.
ARMENIA	3395	Geo. Read	12th July.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted up with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, April 26, 1892.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.

CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATTYWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 7th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on 11th May, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 8th May, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,144 tons, on 6th May, at 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 4th May, 1892. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

SPECIAL AGENTS in India for Messrs. HENRY GAZE & SONS' CONTINENTAL and AMERICAN TOURS. Tickets by all routes furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE, CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal town of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

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R. B. KING, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY OF EDINBURGH," 3 230 Tons, Captain Frame, will sail for Liverpool on or about the 14th May. This Steamer is Lighted throughout with Electric Light. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck. Baths, Punkahs, and every Comfort for First-Class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 22nd April 1892.

THE ABERDEEN LINE.

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

S. S. "DAMASCUS," 3,600 tons. This Magnificent Steamer will leave Bombay for London direct on or about 13th May.

Splendid accommodation for Passengers. Fitted with Electric Light. Surgeon and Stewardess carried. The Steamer will probably make the voyage in 22 days.

For particulars as to passage, &c.,

Apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK.

THE S. S. "CLAN MACLEOD," 2,500 tons, Commander E. WARFOLK, will sail for DUNKIRK on or about the 12th May 1892, and has accommodation for a limited number of Passengers.

For particulars as to rates of Passages, &c., Apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 26th April, 1892.

CHEAP HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

RELIABLE BOOKINGS by all regular Liners.

SELECTION of LINERS and BERTHS second to none. NON-LINER BOOKINGS a special branch of Passage Department.

Fares Rs. 200 to Continental Ports.
250-275 to United Kingdom Ports.

REGISTRATION in advance, of passage requirements FREE OF CHARGE.

GROUPING, or CABIN-MATING, of Passengers select.

AGENTS at Chief Continental and United Kingdom Sea Ports and Towns.

CONTINENTAL RAIL and Sleeping Car Tickets provided at ORIGINAL COST; requiring no "STAMPING" at different departure stations for stoppages en route.

BAGGAGE received and stored FREE OF WAREHOUSE CHARGES pending shipment with embarkation.

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SHIPPING DEPARTMENT: Expressage on small parcels etc., to England 5 annas per lb or Re. 1-8 per cub. foot. Large packages charged for at lowest fixed tariff per cub. foot to all parts.

CHARGES and duty, if any, prepayable or recovered on delivery.

HAND-BOOKS AND PRINTED TARIFF forwarded free.

THOS. COULSON & CO.,
Carriers, Steamship, General Passenger and Banking Agents, 73, Apollo Street, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUES and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted to Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per Annum.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

WINES FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

CLARETS.

WE are the largest Importers in India, and our Brands have acquired an unequalled reputation.

	Cash. per doz. Qts. Pts. Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Credit. per doz. Qts. Pts. Rs. a.	Rs. a.
St. JULIEN MEDOC—Light, with good flavour	12 0	6 14	13 12	7 12
BORDEAUX—A favourite Wine	12 0	6 14	13 12	7 12
PETIT MEDOC—Possesses good body	15 8	8 12	17 8	9 14
SUPERIOR MEDOC—Of high character and flavour	19 12	12 0	22 0	13 2
CHATEAU LAGRANGE—Soft, delicate	25 4	13 2	28 10	14 12
CHATEAU LAROSE—Extremely delicate	33 0	17 8	35 2	19 12
CHATEAU MARGAUX—Exceedingly choice	38 8	20 4	44 0	23 0

HOCKS AND MOSELLES

Are specially recommended for their fragrant bouquet and delicate softness to the palate.

	Bots. Rs. a.	½ Bots. Rs. a.	Bots. Rs. a.	½ Bots. Rs. a.
STILL WINES.				
LAUBENHEIM—A light dinner Wine	21 0	11 8	23 0	12 8
GEISENHEIM—Good flavour and body	24 4	13 4	29 0	14 12
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs)—Of great fragrance	30 12	...	34 0	..
HOCKHEIM—A very agreeable dinner wine	33 8	15 8	33 0	17 0
NIERSTEIN—Very soft	33 0	17 8	38 12	19 12
LIEBFRAUMILCH—Very fine and full-bodied	37 4	19 12	41 12	22 0
JOHANNISBERG—The perfection of Hocks	48 8	25 4	54 0	27
SPARKLING WINES.				
SUPERIOR HOCK—Delicate flavour and bouquet	43 0	23 0	47 12	25 12
FINEST EHRENBREITSTEIN—The very finest Wine of its kind.	50 8	27 8	57 4	30 12
FINE MOSELLE—Fine, full flavour	37 8	20 4	41 12	22 0
SUPERIOR MOSELLE—Very fragrant	41 12	23 0	46 4	25 12
FINEST NONPAREIL—Very rich, delicious bouquet	50 8	27 8	57 4	30 12

BURGUNDIES AND SAUTERNES.

Thoroughly pure, exceptional good quality, and moderate in price.

	Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.	Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
BURGUNDIES.				
CHABLIS—A favourite white dinner Wine	22 0	12 0	24 2	13 4
BEAUNE—A fine red full-bodied Wine	22 0	12 0	24 2	13 4
MACON—Distinguished for flavour and aroma	26 4	14 4	29 12	16 0
POMMARD—Of fine character	26 4	14 4	29 12	16 0
CHAMBERTEIN—This is an exquisite Wine	36 4	19 4	40 12	21 8
SPARKLING RED BURGUNDIES—Of the very finest character	44 0	25 4	49 8	27 8
SAUTERNES.				
BARSAC—A good, light, refreshing Wine	23 0	12 0	25 4	14 4
SAUTERNE SUPERIOR—Fine mellow flavour with good aroma	26 4	14 12	29 12	16 8
SAUTERNE HAUT—Very rich and fine, old in bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body	36 4	19 4	40 12	20 8

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WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

UNADULTERATED, PURE, AND WHOLESOME.

1. WINES, COGNAC AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. No deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT.
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WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

CHOLERA REMEDIES.

(AS SUPPLIED TO THE PRINCIPAL MUNICIPAL BOARDS.)

PHILLIPS' CHOLERA MIXTURE.

This Mixture is prepared from a Formula recognised by Government and the Highest Medical Authorities in the Country as a most reliable Remedy in cases of Cholera.

PHILLIPS' CHOLERA MIXTURE has been proved to be A MOST RELIABLE AND EFFICIENT REMEDY. Hundreds of people being able to testify to its beneficial effects. Price per bottle, Re. 1-8.

GOVERNMENT CHOLERA PILLS.

These are composed of Opium, Black Pepper, and Assafœtida, and are a ready Remedy. They are specially prepared to the Government Form, and are safe for Adults. Per bottle, As. 12; per gross, Rs. 2-8.

CHOLERA MIXTURES.
(DR. LEITH'S.)

WITHOUT OPIUM.—This is prepared from the Formula of Dr. Leith, and has been recognized by the Government and Highest Medical Authorities in the country as a most useful and reliable Remedy in cases of Cholera. Per bottle, Re. 1 and Re. 1-8.

WITH OPIUM.—To be used for Adults when there is great pain and excitement. Per bottle Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

DISINFECTANTS.

Phenyle, Condy's Fluid Sanitas Powder and Carbolic Powder. Special prices to Municipalities and Dispensaries.

N.B.—Owing to the fall in EXCHANGE our Catalogue Prices are INCREASED TEN PER CENT.

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Chemists by Appointment to H. E. Lord Harris.

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THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climet from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

"BAHADUR" CIGARS.

SMOKE. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long,	in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	,,	,,	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 2	4	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 3	3¾	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	,,	,,	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO., MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES,

MANUFACTURED BY REPUTED MAKERS.

With a view of making room for NEW PIANOFORTES arriving fortnightly,

MESSRS. MARCKS AND Co., LD.,

BEG to submit a List of their Second-hand PIANOS, which are offered at the following REDUCED PRICES:—

All PIANOS are of full Compass, and guaranteed to withstand the Indian Climate.

Iron-framed Cottage Piano	Rs.	225
Do. do. Piano	,,	290
Do. do. Piano	,,	375
Square Piano Ebonized	,,	375
Do. Rosewood	,,	425
Do. by Schiedmayer and Soehne	,,	525
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Do. Ebonized	,,	450
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N.B.—Arrangements can be made by approved buyers to pay by Instalments.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,

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MUNK'S PULMONICON,

OR CHERRY COUGH ELIXIR.

A PREPARATION absolutely unrivalled for the relief and cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Pulmonary Consumption, and all diseases of the Chest, Throat, and Lungs, whatever their description or origin.

Those who are troubled with that unpleasant tickling in the Throat, which deprives them of rest, night after night, by the incessant Cough which it provokes, will, by taking one dose of Pulmonicon, find immediate relief.

Per Bottle, Annas 12 only.

WHY SUFFER WITH ASTHMA?

GO and buy a Bottle of Munk's Magnetic Asthma Balsam; use it when you are troubled with this distressing disease and allied disorders of the Chest and Lungs. It attacks the very seat of the disease, and brings relief for you in five minutes! Is the only Rational Remedy of the age. Dr. Bartholow says: "It gives relief in a few minutes and the relief is permanent." Price 2s. 9d., or Rs. 2 per Bottle.

VALUABLE TESTIMONIALS IN FAVOUR OF

MUNK'S CODLACTONE.

EMULSIFIED COD LIVER OIL WITH LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

"We have analysed a sample of Munk's Codlactone, and find it to be an Emulsion of Cod liver Oil, with which has been incorporated certain Phosphates and Lactates. . . . It retains the well-known properties of the Oil in a more digestible form than in crude Cod liver Oil, and the presence of the Phosphate renders it of greater value as a Medicine."

(Sd.) DR. REDWOOD, F.I.C.F.C.S
,, T. H. REDWOOD, F.C.S.Fic.
,, A. J. DE HAILES, F.I.C.F.C.S.

The "Lancet" says:—"It mixes very well with water or milk, and the taste is not repulsive. . . . Codlactone is likely to prove of value, where indicated, as the condition of Emulsion is, of course, calculated to promote speedy absorption."

The "Chemist and Druggist" is of opinion:—"The Emulsion mixes readily with water, not separating for some time, and the draught does not taste of Cod liver Oil."

Per Bottle, 2s. 6d., or Re. 1-4.

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(CAVALIER DEL TUFO),

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	Rs.	as.		Rs.	as.
6 Carte D' Visite, Full	3	0	6 Cabinet, Full	6	0
12 ,, ,, ,,	5	0	12 ,, ,,	9	0

For any other Size it is so Cheap that no Firm could give it at the same Price.

OUT-DOOR PHOTOS WILL ALSO BE TAKEN.

Ladies will be attended to by an Italian Lady Artist.

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OR
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SPARKLING DEVONSHIRE CIDER.

(Bottled by Messrs. M. B. FOSTERS & SONS.)

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Bottles ..... Per Doz.	7 12	8 12
Half-Bottles ..... ,,	5 12	6 4

TREACHER & Co., LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC.

THIS Popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other Brand. It is the pure product of the Grape, neither "Medicated" nor "Doctored."

Per doz. Quarts, Cash Rs. 11; Credit, Rs. 12-8.
,, Pints, ,, Rs. 6-4; ,, Rs. 7.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HIGHLAND MALT.

THE superior excellence of this Whisky is proved by a constantly increasing demand.

Cash, Rs. 27; Credit, Rs. 30.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & Co.'s

DIABETES WHISKY.

	Rs. a.
Per Dozen, Cash	28 8
Do. Credit	31 4

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber have APPOINTED MONDAY and TUESDAY, 9th and 10th May, 1892, for the purpose of BALLOTING for the ELECTION of CHAIRMAN of the Chamber in place of the Hon'ble Mr. L. R. W. FORREST proceeding to Europe.

The Ballot-box will be open at the Offices of the Chamber, from 10 A.M. till 6 P.M., on each of the above days.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 30th April, 1892.

TO THE PUBLIC OF BOMBAY.

THE Undersigned has made Arrangement always to keep in his Stock Genuine *** BRANDY of Messrs. COMANDON and Co. of Jarnac Cognac, which is of excellent quality and flavour. The Label is Registered at the Stationers' Hall, London. The Selling Price of this Brand is purposely kept moderate to give satisfaction to Buyers who are at liberty to return the Cases if the quality is not approved. Apply to

DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGHUR,
Wine and Spirit Merchant,
Opposite Crawford Market.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE NEW WRIST WATCH.

TO FIT ANY SIZE OF ARM.

A HANDSOME, small sized, first quality Silver Keyless WATCH, with specially strong movement, as required for wrist wear, forming part of an artistically designed lexible bracelet, which may be pulled on or off at pleasure without the trouble of fixing or unfixing any clasp or catch, and fits comfortably to any size of arm.

A useful and beautiful present, in handsome plush case, for Rs. 70.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE

TO-NIGHT: TO-NIGHT!!

GRAND PERFORMANCE

BY THE

XAVIERITES.

IN AID OF PARSI POOR HOMES.

PROGRAMME:—

PART I.

I. HAMLET.—(Act III. Scene II.)
(1). Recitation....."Toothache" .....Mr. J. D. Ghandhy
II. ROMEO & JULIET.—(Act V., Scene III.)
(2). Song....."John the Master"..Mr. Ch. Rodrigues
Piano Accompaniment.. Miss B. Rodrigues.
III. OTHELLO.—.(Act V., Scene II.)
(3). "Modern Logic" .....Mr. A. B. Sett.
IV. HAMLET.—(Act III. Scene IV.)
(4). Song....." Mary is meshed on me".....Mr. J. F. Fernandez.
V. HAMLET.—(Act V. Scene II.)

INTERVAL OF 10 MINUTES.

PART II.

(1). Recitation.....Spirit of Contradiction".....Mr. Ch. Rodrigues.
I. NAVAR CEREMONY.—(From Photos kindly lent by Mr. Bhedwar.)
(2). "An Interview."
II. PARSI FAMILY.—(50 years ago.)
(3). Song....."Charles Rodrigues, Esq".....Mr. Ch. Rodrigues.
Piano Accompaniment.—Miss B. Rodrigues.
III. PARSI FAMILY.—(Modern).
(4). Recitation ....."Balance's Dream".Mr. J. D. Ghand
IV. "LALLA ROOKH."
(5). Song ....." Miss Hooligan's 'Xmas Cake".....Mr. J. F. Fernandez
V. "STATUE SCENES."

INTERVAL OF 10 MINUTES.

PART III.

"ONE COAT BETWEEN TWO FRIENDS,"

OR "UNCLE'S PARDON (A COMEDY).

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—
Orchestra Stalls.....Rs. 3 | Pit Stalls.....Re. 1 0
Dress Circle.....,, 2 | Back Seats and Gallery.,, 0 8
Tickets to be had at the "Kaisar-i-Hind Steam Press."

GAIETY THEATRE.

ON TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 11TH,
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
BRIG.-GENL. W. T. BUDGEN, D.S.O.,
PROF. NOTT BARNES
WILL GIVE A FAREWELL
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL
CONCERT,
KINDLY ASSISTED BY
MRS. GRIEVES
and Several Amateurs, including
Mrs. FLYNN, Messrs. HOUGHTON, STEVENSON, PAUL and PHILLIPS.

Unique Programme, including the Songs: "Kathleen Mavourneen" and Tosti's "Good Bye" by Mrs. Grieves; "Don't you try to kiss me" and "The Sailor's Knot" by Mrs. Flynn; and Banjo Solo." Home, Sweet Home," with Variations, by Prof. Nott Barnes.

BANJO SONGS! BANJO DUETS!!

Plan may be seen, and Seats secured, at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co's.

Stalls and Boxes, Rs. 3; Pit, Rs. 2; Admission, Re. 1.

Soldiers in Uniform Half Price to Second and Back Seats.

Doors open 8-30 p.m. Performance 9-15 p.m.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 533 OF 1887.

VULLUBDAS DAMODHUR, of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Malabar Hill, near Walkeshwar Tank.....Plaintiff.
vs.
GORDHUNDAS DAMODHUR and others.....Defendants.

Suit No. 316 of 1888.

APPEAL No. 666.

THUCKER VUSSONJEE MUNJEE and another.....Plaintiffs
vs.
GORDHUNDAS DAMODHUR of Bombay Hindoo, residing at Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort, one of the Executors of the last Will and Testament of the abovenamed deceased, VULUBDAS DAMODHUR of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Malabar Hill, near Walkeshwar Tank, and the Honourable FRANCIS LAW LATHAM, Her Majesty's Advocate General for Bombay.....Defendants.

SUIT No. 77 of 1889.

VULLUBDAS DAMODHUR, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Malabar Hill near Walkeshwar .....Plaintiff.
vs.
LALJEE CUTCHERA and others.....Defendants.

WHEREAS by an order made in the above Suit on the 29th day of September, 1890, it was ordered *inter alia* that the Judge's Summons, dated the 22nd day of September, 1890, should be and the same was thereby made absolute and that Vullubdas Damodhur should pay the sum of Rupees 4,293-10-0 to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani.

And whereas by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 28th day of October, 1891, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell the right, title, and interest of Vullubdas Damodhur in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-houses and bungalows standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Girgaum Back Road, containing by admeasurement 3371 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 212, 592, new No. 1650, old Survey No. 541, and new Survey No. 7841, and bounded as follows,—that is to say, on or towards the East by the properties of Sadanund Chintaman and Joshi Bhowanishunker, on or towards the West by the property of Endamna Crushnajee and Mahadeo Chimnajee Apte, on or towards the North by the said Girgaum Back Road, and on or towards the South by the property of Endamna Chintaman.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on TUESDAY, the 7th day of June, 1892, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of Sale put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title, and interest of the said Vullubdas Damodhur in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said order and costs of execution (including costs of Summons and order) and costs of Sale when taxed.

The following is a list of the rights, charges, and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable:—

(1) Claim of Champsey Purbut, Canji Purbut, and Dowji Purbut, to an absolute ownership in the attached property under a conveyance, dated the 15th of October, 1890.

(2) Claim of the said Champsey Purbut, Canji Purbut, and Dowji Purbut, under a mortgage, dated 18th January, 1888, from Vullubdas Damodhur for Rs. 500 and interest at 1 per cent per mensem.

(3). The alleged claim of Kesserbai, widow of Kursondass Madhowjee, for the right of residence in house No. 23, Girgaum Back Road, and her claim for arrears of maintenance estimated at Rs. 4,700 and future maintenance at the rate of Rupees 75 a month.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises, nor the title of the said Vullubdas Damodhur to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Vullubdass Damodhur have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Messrs, Payne, Gilbert and Sayani have not obtained permission to bid at the Sale.

Of the price of the property one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the Fifteenth Day after the Sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 4th day of May 1892.

AGA AKBAR SHAH,
Sheriff of Bombay.

MESSRS. PAYNE, GILBERT, & SAYANI,
Attorneys for Vullubdas Damodhur.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48 for one year; Rs. 25 for 6 months; Rs. 13 for 3 months; Re. 5 per month in advance, postage extra.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

RASORI'S ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY
WILL GIVE
TWO GRAND OPERA CONCERTS,
THURSDAY, MAY 5TH, AND FRIDAY, MAY 6TH.

The Company being *en route* to Batavia and Java by the Austrian Lloyd's Steamer, leaving on Saturday next, cannot possibly give more than these two Concerts.

The following talented Artistes will appear:—

Signorina De Morel. Signor Guardenti. Signor Fornoni.
Signorina Vanoli. Signor Secchi. Signor Gavollo.
Signorina Knubel. Signor Valentini. Signor Bernasconi.

Conductor Sigr. Rasori. Formerly Conductor to Madame Adelina Patti.

TO-NIGHT, MAY 5th, will be given the following

CHOICE PROGRAMME:—

PART I.

1 Prelude and Ballad....."Cavalliera Rusticana".....Mascagni.
2 Cavatina..."E'strano" (Traviata).....Verdi.
3 Romanza..."Sei Vendicata Assai"(Dinorah).Meyerbeer.
4 Habanera..."Amor mi Sterioso" (Carmen)..Bizet.
5 Aria....."Il Balen" (Trovatore).....Verdi.
6 Quartetto..."A to o Cara" (Puritani).....Bellini.

PART II.

1 Invocazione."Le rovine son questa" (Roberto).Meyerbeer.
2 Duetto.....Trovatore.....Verdi.
3 Duetto....."Ai nostri Monti" Trovatore....Verdi.
4 Arin....."Bel raggio (Semaramide)".....Rossini.
5 Duetto).....Il Rival" (Puritani).....Bellini.

PART III.

1 Ballet.....Neroni de Reasori.....Signor Rasorini.
2 Credo.....Nel Opera Otello di Verdi.....Signor Fornoi.
2 Aria....: ..A si ben mio and Di quella pira....(Trovatore.)
4 Cavatina..."Madamina"—(Don Grovani)....Mozart.
5 Suicidio..."Gioconda".....
6 Quartetto..."Bella Figlia dell Amore"—(Regoletto).....Verdi.

CONDUCTOR SIGNOR RASORI,
Formerly Conductor to Madame Adelina Patti.

AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME FOR FRIDAY.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—
Boxes and Orchestra Stalls.....Rs. 4
Pit Stalls.....,, 2
Back Seats.....,, 1
Plan at SOUNDY & Co.'s, Ld.

NOTICE.

VALUABLE PLOTS of LAND FOR SALE, on Warden Road, facing the Sea, opposite the Mahaluxmee Battery. Apply to
S. & M. N. CHANDABHOY, M.S.A., Architects, &c.
Victoria Buildings, Fort.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M., on MONDAY, the 16th day of May, 1892, for the CONSTRUCTION OF PIPE SEWERS and METAL VENT SHAFTS in Parel Village.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 5 be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. One Thousand to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner.
JAMES W. SMITH, M. Inst. C. E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 4th May, 1892.

NOTIFICATION.

HOLDERS of LAND in the Town and Island of Bombay are hereby requested TO PAY into the Bombay Collector's Office, in the Town Custom House, the GROUND RENT for 1891-92, in respect of Land held by them immediately after it becomes due. Failing which the Rent will be recovered under Section 13 of Bombay Act II of 1867 by attachment and sale of their properties.

N.B.—No payments will be received after 2-30 p.m. on all week days except SATURDAY, and 12-30 p.m. on SATURDAY.

H. L. WRIGHT,
Acting Assistant Collector.
Bombay Collector's Office, Town Custom House, 1st April, 1892.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament and Codicils of (SHAH) JAVERCHAND KARAMCHAND late of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

FAKIRCHAND PREMCHAND and GULABCHUND MOTICHUND DAMANIA, the surviving Executors named in the Will of the said deceased .....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 27th Day of April, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Two, and in the Fifty-Fifth Year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI.
for Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI.
The 27th Day of April, 1892.
MESSRS. EDGELOW & GULABCHAND,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

LIGHT DRINKS FOR THE HOT SEASON.

Clarets.
Burgundies.
Chablis.
Chambertin.
Graves.
Sauternes.
Hocks.
Hungarian Wines.
Sparkling Clarets.
Sparkling Sauternes.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE.
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

PURE OLD HIGHLAND WHISKIES.
Selected by J. H. JOHNSTON, GLASGOW.
"BLUE BELL" BRAND, at Rs. 18 per doz.
DUNCAN KENNEDY & SON'S
"*" BLEND, at Rs. 22 per doz.
R. HILLCOAT & SON'S
"JOCKEY CLUB" BRAND, at Rs. 25 per doz.
GUARANTEED 7 YEARS OLD.
SPECIAL TERMS TO LARGE BUYERS.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

SPECIALLY IMPORTED
FROM
The Tottenham Lager Beer
Brewery
TOTTENHAM CHAMPAGNE
PILSENER BEER
Per Case of 4 Doz. Quarts, Rs. 19.

SOLE AGENTS:—
CROFT, WELLS & Co.,
HENSHAW'S BUILDING,
Custom House Road.

SUB-AGENTS:—
DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET,
BOMBAY.

CHRONOGRAPHS
AND
CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., of 43, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and at Poona, beg to inform their Constituents that the Prices of the below enumerated Chronograph Watches have been carefully revised and lowered, whilst the quality has been further improved. Being one of the Oldest Established Houses in India, with a reputation to back them, they are in a position to supply their Watches at the lowest cost, compatible with the best Workmanship and Finish.

Every Watch is guaranteed for 3 years, and is supplied in a case with Spare Glass and Mainspring.

	Rs.
Keyless Chronograph, with Minute Recorder, in Metal case	35
Do. do. in Silver case	48
Keyless double Crystal Lever Watch, with Chronograph at back	68
Keyless Lever Crystal Case Silver Watch, with Chronograph	90
The same Watch in Hunting Case	105
Keyless Lever Chronograph Silver Crystal Case Watch, with Minute Recorder	110
Keyless Lever Hunting Silver Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder	125
The VERY BEST Keyless Lever Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder, not varying one Minute per month	200

N. B.—This Watch can be had in Crystal, Hunting, or Half-Hunting Case.

Keyless Lever Crystal Case, 18ct. Gold Watch, with Chronograph	275
The same Watch, with Minute Recorder	290
Keyless Lever 18ct. Hunting Watch, with Chronograph	335
The same Watch with Minute Recorder	375

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co. keep an unrivalled Stock of all kinds of Chronograph Watches, combined with Repeating or Calendar Works, or all three complications together, and invite inspection at their Show-rooms.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY; ALSO AT POONA.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

I have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENT in India for

MELACHRINO'S
CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN
CIGARETTES,

And I am now importing their FINEST BRANDS by EVERY Mail at the following rates:—

Per Tin Box of 100 Cigarettes.

NON PLUS ULTRA.	Rs. a.	FIRST QUALITY.	Rs. a.
No. 2 Medium Extra Fine	5 0	No. 7 Small, for Ladies	3 0
,, 1 Large ,, ,,	5 12	,, 5 Medium	4 8
		,, 4 Large	4 12
		,, 6 Largest	5 8

D. MACROPOLO,
SOLE AGENT,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

SPENCER & CO.'S
CIGARS.
PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS, GOLD MOHURS, SIESTAS,
BEACONFIELDS, IMPERIALS, MAYOS,
TORPEDOS, LITTLE RANDOLPHS, SUMATRAS,

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 in.
Height, including stopper, 11 in.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.

CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

WANTED.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

WANTED, TWO MARINE ENGINEERS. Salary to begin with Rs. 200 per month. None need apply except Youngmen who hold Second or First Class Engineer's Certificates for Sea-going Ships from the Board of Trade. Applications with Certificates to be sent to THE AGENT AND CHIEF ENGINEER, Bengal and North-Western Railway, Gorakhpur.

FOR SALE.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

AN English-built CANOE BAROUCHE, by Windover, the property of Sir RAYMOND WEST.

One DUNNETT GIG, by Windover, the property of Mr. GRAHAM LYNN.

One C. Spring CABRIOLETTE, by Slater, the property of Mr. G. W. COTGRAVE.

One Single-seated Brougham in good order, the property of Mr. G. A. KITTREDGE.

Also best real MOCCA COFFEE in bundles of 7 lbs. each, Rs. 6.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

STEAMER FOR SALE.

S. S. SOMALI, 100 A-1, at Lloyd's, 282 Tons Gross, 223 Tons Nett, built in 1888 of Steel by Murdoch and Murray, Glasgow. Length 183, breadth 28, Draft 11'2. Triple expansion Engines. Nominal H. P. 65. Speed 9-10 knots. Consumption 4½ to 5 tons.
Offers will be received up to 7th May by
VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Samuel Street, Mandvie.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપ્તુલા શેકમામદની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

BROOKS AND DOXEY,
LATE SAMUEL BROOKS,
MANCHESTER, JANUARY 1ST, 1892.

WE have the pleasure to notify that the COTTON MACHINERY BUSINESS, hitherto carried on at the UNION IRON WORKS, WEST GORTON, the Junction Iron Works, Newton Heath, and 15, Market Street, Manchester, under the style of

"SAMUEL BROOKS,"

will, on and from the 1st of January, 1892, be owned and continued by us, SAMUEL HERBERT BROOKS and RICHARD ALEXANDER DOXEY, under the style of

"BROOKS AND DOXEY."

Every effort will be made in the future to conduct the business as efficiently as hitherto, and a continuance of the support of present customers is cordially solicited.

Both works are well equipped with a large and most modern Plant, and we are exceptionally well laid out for the execution of all orders for Carding Engines, Preparing, Spinning, Winding, Doubling, Reeling, Bundling, &c. Machinery

BROOKS AND DOXEY.

With reference to the above Advertisement, the Undersigned shall be happy to furnish on application, prices and particulars of the Machinery manufactured by Messrs. BROOKS and DOXEY (late Mr. Samuel Brooks).

SORABJEE SHAPOORJEE & Co.,
Sole Agents,
10, Medows Street, Bombay.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOSS of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 492, High Holborn, LONDON.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: MADRAS. BRANCH: RAWALPINDI.
SUB-AGENCY: MURREE.
LONDON BANKERS. THE ALLIANCE BANK, LD., Bartholomew Lane.

Bankers and Agents in Edinburgh, Dublin, and at every important Station in India.

290 Shareholders. Price of Shares 70 to 75 per cent. premium.

Security offered to Depositors.....Rs. 15,00,776
Working Capital ..... ,, 1,02,80,996

FIXED DEPOSITS. Monies received for 12, 9, and 6 Months at 5, 4½, and 4 per cent. per annum respectively.

PAY AND PENSION BILLS are collected and Currency Notes or Cheques on Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta are accepted at par for Deposit Account.

2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Current Account Balances and Monies are received, collected, and disbursed free of any charge for commission.

6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Prudential Saving Fund Balances, and the same is compounded half-yearly.

4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Sums lodged, awaiting remittal to Europe.

Receipts are made payable to "either or Survivor."

Every description of Loan is granted upon approved Personal security, as well as upon Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, Lands, Buildings, Produce, Invoiced Goods and Jewellery, etc.

A copy of General Rules of Business and Opening Credit forms will be forwarded on application to the Head Office or Branch.

By Order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Madras, 1st January, 1892.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 250,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
31, LOMBARD ST., LONDON, E.C.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED:
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.....2½ Per Cent. Per Annum on the Minimum Weekly Balances."
ON FIXED DEPOSITS—
12 Months.....4½ per cent. per Annum.
6 Months.....4 ,, ,,
3 Months.....3 ,, ,,
For shorter periods, terms on application.

T. PAYN,
Agent.
OFFICES—Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)

THOMAS JACKSON }
EWEN CAMERON } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

J. C. NICHOLSON,
Acting Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND.,	,,	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	,,	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	,,	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Lt., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

INSURANCES.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

POLICIES can be taken out from and after this date at CONSIDERABLY REDUCED PREMIUMS.
See the following:

Ages.	Life Policy Rs. 5,000. Monthly Premiums for 30 years only.	Life Policy Rs. 5,000. Monthly Premiums for Life.	Endowment Policy Rs. 5,000, payable at age 50, or previous death. Monthly Premiums.
25	Rs. 13-15-6	Rs. 11-6-6	Rs. 17-15-6
30	,, 14-1-3	,, 12-11-0	,, 22-10-1
35	,, 15-7-6	,, 14-4-1	,, 30-10-6
40	,, 17-5-11	,, 16-6-1	,, 46-12-10

Life Policies are also granted at REDUCED PREMIUMS lasting for 5, 10, 15, 20, and 25 years;
Also Endowment Policies, payable at ages 40, 45, 55, 60, and 65.

Under the Positive System there is—

1.—No forfeiture of Assurance in the event of discontinuance of premiums.
2.—Each payment under the limited Premium System secures a proportionate sum assured.
3.—The fixed surrender values are 40 per cent. of the Premiums.
4.—80 per cent. of the Premiums is invested in Government Securities in Trust for Policyholders, with the Official Trustee, to meet claims, thereby affording ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
5.—Claims are payable one month after proof of death.
6.—Liberal conditions and Bonuses are allowed.

THE NEW REDUCED PREMIUMS OF THE COMPANY WILL BE FOUND TO COMPARE VERY FAVOURABLY WITH THOSE OF OTHER ASSURANCE SOCIETIES, WHILE THE POSITIVE SYSTEM ITSELF SECURES MANY ADVANTAGES WHICH ARE NOT ELSEWHERE OBTAINABLE.

For Forms of Proposal, NEW TABLE OF REDUCED RATES, and all information, apply to
Messrs. BYRNE, NANJEE & Co.,
Agents,
99, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

Absolute Security. Funds now exceed....£8,000,000
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to £7,891,896

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the HUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875 .....£742,553
,, 1880 .....£333,078
,, 1885 .....£906,107
,, 1890 .....£1,864,889

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.
REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to..... } £4,341,784
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS.. £7,891,896

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1875.....£3,288,437 | 1885.....£5,592,901
1880.....£4,528,542 | 1890.....£7,891,896

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES, has been very marked, the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1890 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

GEO. OLIVER,
Secretary for Bombay Branch.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

Annual Bonuses. *Economy of Management*

LARGE ACCUMULATIONS OF FUNDS IN PROPORTION TO RISKS.

The UNIVERSAL being the most economically managed Life Office in India can offer greater advantages to assurers than any other Company.

Fifty-two divisions of profits have been made and the average ANNUAL return in cash to Policy-Holders has been about Rs. 47 in every Rs. 100 paid in premium.

A Bonus policy in this society will be found to be more economical than an Assurance with any other Company.

CLAIMS PAID IMMEDIATELY ON PROOF OF DEATH.

Apply to
KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries, BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among othe ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are:—

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND SURRENDER VALUES.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured or the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.

NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.

FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY and remain in India.

The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, or Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies; also Endowments for Children and Liberal Annuities.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay, or any Local Agent throughout India.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	500	Rs. 25	₹ 1,015
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,000xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	6 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	12¼
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	300
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£53—
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	183
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	110
Silver Share	—	—	—	—	60

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,100xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr.ct.	450
Albert (Kurracheo)	200	1,100	1,100	90	840
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	375
Bombay Cotton Brod's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld	1,000	125	125	10	122½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	...	217½
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	30
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,425
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...	Rs. 20	175
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	100	850
French	300	500	all	50	535
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	450xd
Hengoli Press Co, Ld	700	400	all	32½	137½
Khangaita	240	450	450	63	490
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	85
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	440,
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	220
New Berar	1,200	500	500	55	600
New Indian	4,000	125	135	Rs. 12½	112¼
Prince of Wales	08	500	500	20	365
Sahapathy(Bellary)	500	500	75	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	25	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	135	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	730	35	445
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	230	75	210
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	...	230
Volkart	—	1,000	100	Rs. 100	915

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	100	all	Rs. 20	450xd
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	5	78
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per.ct.	500
Bombay Unitued	900	1,000	1,000	25	605
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	365
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	—	440 nom
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	440
Central India	6,000	500	500	40	1050
China Mills Co. Ld.		800	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,025xd
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr.ct.	600
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	30	650
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	410xd
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	430
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	440
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	890
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	630
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	490d
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	125
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	710
Hinguaghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	625
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	910
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	390
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,060
James Greaves	1,100	300	300	10 pr.ct.	650
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	210
Jeevraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	750xd
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandelah	750	1,000	1,000	30	675
Khangaita Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	640
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr.ct.	185
Meay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
Laxmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1030
Madras United	330	1,000	1,000	100	2175
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr.ct.	500nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 70	1525
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	6	112½
Morarji Gocul-das	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,720
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr.ct.	10
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	16
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	600
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	422½
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1250
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	635xd
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1180
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	/	1,45
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	4	1(60
Sonnderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	480
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100nom
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	12½	285
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	7	215
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	325
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	490
Universal Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	620
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	360
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	700xd
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	70 0
Union Mills, Ld	1,900	1,000	1,000	..	650

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	{ 1,000 / 750	200	200	10	255
		50	150	7½	193
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	105
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,01
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	3,850
Do. New Issue	500	375	62½	67½	959
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	91
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr.ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	850
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr.ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr.ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	122½
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	100	70	70 nom
Indian Guarantee & Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	106
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26	314
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	120
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	100
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	58xd
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr.ct.	175
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr.ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr.ct.	85
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	462½
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	20
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr.ct.	50
Do.	Prf. 1,000	50	100	10 pr.ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	1,000
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	102
Telephone Co	9,200	25	25	Re. 1	19

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	25-1
China Leaf	"	24-8 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold	"	24-8 "
Do. do. new	"	24 "
Australia do,	"	24-10
Bombay do.	"	24-14
English Sovereigns	"	15-11
Do. Drazos	"	15-10-6
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	106-8
Do. 17½ do.	"	106-11
Carolas Dollars	"	224 Nominal,
Mexican do.	"	222 "
Five-Francs	"	308 "

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Company, 4 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Opera Concert, 9 p.m.
Dramatic Performance, Seamen's Institute, 9 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Dramatic Performance by the Students of St. Xavier's College, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Europa (s), from Shields; Durham (s), Batoum; Eastry (s), and Tentonia (s), Port Said; and Kapurthala (s), Karachi.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Kharagola (s), for Karachi, &c.; Naples (s), Jedda, &c.; River Indus (s), Amsterdam; and Werneth Hall (s), Karachi.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The I. M. S. Lawrence entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Werneth Hall left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for the Persian Gulf, except Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat, close at Karachi, at 11 a.m., on Thursday, the 5th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia, per s.s. Rohilla, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a.m., on Thursday, the 5th instant.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A BOY.—A Hindu woman, named Bhagee, has reported to the police, that her son left home on the 26th ult., and has not since returned.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong direct, per extra s. s. Venetia, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 3 p.m., on Friday, the 6th instant.

VACATION JUDGES.—On the 12th inst. and the 2nd June next, the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, acting Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons will preside on the Appellate Side of the High Court to dispose of urgent criminal business.

THE KATHIAWAR DACOITS.—It is reported that on the night of the 29th ultimo some fifteen armed men had put in an appearance on the hill adjoining the village of Turkha, which is situated between Paliad Thana and Bhownagear.—*Kathiawar Times.*

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—A correspondent writes:—"A literary, social, and musical entertainment in honor of the birthday of her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, is being organized by some of the leading citizens of Dadur. It is hoped that several public bodies and associations in Bombay will support this loyal movement set on foot by the residents of that suburb.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will perform the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club at 6, this evening:—

Quadrille	Olympia ... Williams.
Overture	French Comedy ... K. Bela.
Valse	Garden of Memories ... Ostlore.
Selection	Dorothy ... Winterbottom.
Gavotte	Entrancing ... Boggetto.
Polka	Off we go ... Coote.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

RASORI'S ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY:—As has already been mentioned in our local columns, and as will be seen from an advertisement in another column, this very excellent company of Italian operatists give a concert of high-class music in the Gaiety Theatre to-night. Judging from the programme published, we may expect a rich musical treat, and the company deserves encouragement for coming to Bombay and giving a performance on their every to Europe at this unseasonable time of the year.

HIGH COURT APPOINTMENTS.—On the departure of Mr. J. W. Orr, Prothonotary of the High Court, on a year's furlough to Europe about a month ago, several changes were made in the principal appointments, and Mr. G. H. Farran, Assistant Master in Equity and Taxing Officer, was appointed to act as Prothonotary. Owing, however, to Mr. C. E. Fox, Master in Equity and Taxing Officer, having subsequently obtained leave to proceed to Europe, several fresh changes have become necessary. Mr. G. H. Farran will act as Master in Equity, while Mr. Limjee N. Banajee will act as Prothonotary, Mr. W. Lane will act for Mr. Limjee as head assistant to the Prothonotary, and Mr. J. W. Flanagan will act for Mr. Lane as second Deputy Registrar.

AN ABSURD TALE.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Vittoo Ganu was charged before Mr. W. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with stealing six currency notes for Rs. 5 each, one for Rs. 10, and Rs. 60 in cash, belonging to a woman, named Baya. The accused was in the habit of visiting the prosecutrix's house. Once he took the opportunity of the woman's absence to rob her of the notes and cash from a locked box, which was opened with a duplicate key. The accused then absconded from Bombay. The prosecutrix, on her return home, discovered the theft and reported the matter to the police, who, on enquiry, arrested the accused. He pleaded not guilty to the charge, and in his defence, stated that he was on intimate terms with the woman, which was known to everybody, and so she gave him the money, and asked him to run away, which he did. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

ALLEGED THEFT AT GIRGAUM.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Nursey Valjee was charged by Inspector Moore before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with the theft of Rs. 900 in currency notes and cash and wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 550, from the house of a dancing girl, named Balla, living at Girgaum. Mr. Shamrao, pleader, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Hemming of the firm of Messrs. Hemming and Turner, appeared for the defendant. On Saturday, the 30th inst., the prosecutrix went to a nautch party, at Walkeshwar, and during her absence, the accused, it is alleged, went to her house and stole a box containing the property. On her return home, the box was missing. She questioned her maid, servant as to what had become of the box, and the reply was that the accused had visited the house during her absence and she did not know what had become of the box. The complainant reported the matter. Inspector Moore at once instituted enquiries, and traced the box to the house of one Mr. Vatchraj. The accused denied the theft and said that the property was given to him by the prosecutrix as security in consideration of several loans advanced to her. On the application of Mr. Hemming the Magistrate admitted the accused to bail, and the case was adjourned.

AMICABLE SETTLEMENT OF A QUARREL.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Edgelow, of the firm of Messrs. Edgelow and Goolabchand, appeared before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, and made an application to the Magistrate to allow him to withdraw a case brought by Mr. Muncherjee Bomonjee Panthaki against two of his sons, named Manecksji and Framjee Muncherjee Panthaki, charging them with criminal trespass. The facts of the case have already been published in this paper. Mr. Edgelow stated that the sons had tendered a letter of apology, which ran as follows., "Sir,—With reference to your attorney's letter of the 12th ultimo and the summonses for trespass issued by you against us, and further with reference to the summonses which we issued against our sister Bai Shirinbai, her husband, Mr. Keikobadjee and her sons for assault and abusive language, we hereby express our deep and sincere regret for our conduct towards you and our said other relatives on the 11th April, 1892, and hereby apologise for the same. We hope that you will now as usual extend your kindness towards us. We undertake that such conduct will not be repeated, but we will behave ourselves according to your wishes. Kindly, therefore, drop the proceedings taken by you and allow us to continue residing in your house. We will withdraw the summonses taken out by us against our said sister and the other gentlemen named above. You can make such use of the letter as you may be advised. The Magistrate allowed the case to be withdrawn stating that the complainant had adopted a very wise course.

THE Mill Girls' Institute in Manchester, just opened by Lady Aberdeen, is one of the most completely equipped agencies for the benefit of working girls that has yet been formed. The building is spacious and well designed, and includes classrooms, baths, and lavatories, a gymnasium, restaurant, and a large lecture hall. At the restaurant cheap midday meals, well cooked and sufficiently varied, are served daily to from 60 to 100 girls. When more widely known the restaurant will probably be still more largely patronised, especially if, as is said, the girls using the restaurant during the few months that it has been open already show the effects of an improved diet. Tea and bread and butter figure for too largely in the ordinary bill of fare of Lancashire factory girls, the inadequacy of their diet being due not so much to poverty as to ignorance of cooking. The cookery classes held at the Institute may thus usefully supplement the work of the restaurant.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

WE are very glad to hear that the report from Calcutta, regarding the accident to his Highness the Maharaja of Patiala was exaggerated. There was a slight concussion of the brain, but unconsciousness did not last for more than five minutes, and his Highness was all right immediately after, and walking up to his carriage himself, drove to the Baradari Palace.

THE report in the Allahabad paper that cholera is prevalent at Murree is quite incorrect, as the health of the station has never been better than it is now. There have been a few cases in the district, but the Municipal Committee have taken such careful precautions to prevent the disease being imported into Murree, that it is not expected it will ever get there.

A LARGE and influential meeting of the Tirhoot Landholders' Association has been held to submit a memorial against the proposed survey. Resolutions, protesting on the grounds of scarcity and expense were unanimously adopted. The meeting prayed Government to contribute to the expenses, if the measure is to be carried out, as the people are unable to bear further taxation, owing to the lately increased burden of cesses and other taxes.

SIR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE proceeds home at once, a telegram having reached Rangoon on Saturday announcing the dangerous illness of Lady Mackenzie, and summoning Sir Alexander home. He will leave Burma on Thursday for England, taking at least one year's furlough if not eighteen months, Mr. Donald Smeaton will officiate temporarily as Chief Commissioner; but Mr. Macdonnell, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, will most likely be appointed to the vacancy. He has already officiated in Burma, and is unquestionably the best man for the post. Lady Mackenzie left Rangoon in the Cheshire over two months ago. She was then ill, but not very seriously, and Saturday's news was quite unexpected.

ON Saturday morning, about six o'clock, the fire alarm was sounded in Benares barracks, and the men of the West Yorkshire Regiment turned out very sharp. They appeared disappointed to find it was only for fire engine practice. Strange to say, at three o'clock in the afternoon the fire alarm was again sounded and the men turned out just as promptly. This time their services were required in earnest, as Sarraina, a large village near the station hospital, was in flames. Thither the West Yorkshire proceeded at the double, with their fire engine, and they worked it with a will. The 5th Bengal Infantry, whose lines are close by, were first on the scene of the conflagration, and both regiments worked might and main. Owing to the inflammable nature of the buildings and the high wind prevailing it was impossible to save the village, of which only the bare walls remain standing. The greater portion of the property of the villagers was, however, rescued. Two natives were very severely burnt, and one of them died a few hours after. The other is not expected to survive. Another village in the same direction, but across the Burma, was burnt down two nights before.

THE successful treatment of a case of somewhat advanced hydrophobia is reported from Bologna, says the Rome correspondent of the *Chronicle*. The patient was a man who had been badly bitten by a mad dog, and who did not present himself for treatment at the Bologna Institute, where cases of rabies are treated on the Pasteur system, with certain modifications, until several days after the infection. Hypodermic injections were at once administered, but at the end of three weeks the acute symptoms of rabies showed themselves, the patient becoming partly paralyzed. The director of the Institute then caused injections of the antirabic virus to be administered, and the man is said to have been completely cured. The cure is officially vouched for by the medical officers of the Institute.

HEINRICH NATTER, the Austrian sculptor, died of influenza on the morning of the 13th April in Vienna, aged only forty-eight. His best works, says a correspondent, are the Zwingli monument at Zurich, Walter von der Vozelweide at Bozen, and Haydn in Vienna. He was born in the Tyrol, and studied in Munich. One of his first successful works was a sleeping satyr, for which he received a medal in London. A few weeks ago he finished the monument to Andreas Hofer, which is being cast in bronze. The body will, at his own wish, be cremated at Zurich.

A SERIOUS conspiracy has been detected among some of the troops stationed in the camps on the mountain overlooking the convict stockade and the works of the Knoxville Iron Company at Coal Creek, Tennessee, where grave disturbances occurred a few months ago. Twelve privates entered into a plot, and signed documents in which they swore allegiance to one another in an attempt to overpower the guards and to hang two non-commissioned officers whom they disliked. Before their plans were matured, however, one of the conspirators lost courage, and revealed the design to the officers. The remaining eleven were at once arrested, and are now in chains awaiting their trial by court-martial

WHEN the Turkish Plenipotentiaries at the Berlin Congress pleaded the poverty of Turkey as a reason for not imposing a war indemnity, Count Schouvaloff pointed out that Turkish poverty was not to be wondered at while her fiscal system was so disorderly that only one-third of the amount of the taxes of the people found its way into the Imperial Treasury. The statement was not disputed by the Ottoman representatives, and Mr. Fane, the Secretary to the British Embassy at Constantinople, is of opinion that it was based upon data which had been obtained by the Russian Government. Nevertheless a Turkish official paper issued in 1883 estimated the cost of collection as nearer one-third. Mr. Fane, however, points out in his report on Turkish finance, just published, that even the paper in which this estimate appeared admitted that by an improved system of collection the Treasury receipts might be increased by 50 per cent.

THERE is a curious tide in the affairs of Art—almost an inevitable one. When so many thousand pictures are sent in to the Academy and spring shows, it can scarcely happen but that there should be identity of subject. A few years ago there was a plethora of Prodigal Sons; earlier still, there had been a run on pigs; and some years before geese were a drug in the Art market. Latterly, subjects have been less simple, so that the risk of repetition is reduced. Still, last year Mr. Dicksee and Mr. Fildes, in "The Crisis" and in "The Doctor," touched practically the same chord of interest. This year there is a much stranger coincidence. Mr. Waterhouse has a picture of Danae and her child, who had been committed to the peril of the waves by Acrisius. The chapter of mythology is little known to general readers. And yet Mr. Batten had selected the same subject, taking his version from an almost unknown poem of Simonides. Happily, the two pictures will not clash, as one goes to Burlington House and the other to the New Gallery.

MR. JOHN LITTLE, the Liverpool pilot, who was some time since reduced from the first to the second-class rank in consequence of an accident to a pilot boat through his alleged default, has been reinstated, on appeal, by Judge Shand, of the Liverpool County Court, assisted by Captain Peel as Nautical Assessor. The reasons of this decision are somewhat remarkable. On the part of the respondents it was alleged that the case was a phase of a controversy that had been going on between the pilots and the Dock Board since 1883, when the boats were taken over by the Board—a controversy in which the aim of the pilots was to force the Dock Board to provide not only a master but a mate for the pilot boats, and leave the pilots simply in the position of passengers on board. The Judge observed that there could be, he thought, little doubt that the appellant had shown negligence. On the other hand, it appeared that he had only taken the helm for the master, who had gone below, and was therefore not acting at the time in his capacity as a pilot, but merely discharging the duties of a boat hand or seaman.

THE memoirs of Delacroix, the painter, written between 1845 and 1863, are in the press, a Paris correspondent says. They are in the form of a diary. Few persons knew of their existence. Dumas *fils* was one of the few, and long tried to get them into his possession. After Delacroix's death they passed into the hands of his devoted friend, the painter Andrieu, who was his pupil and studio assistant. Andrieu kept the diary as a relic, thinking that publication would be desecration. He died a short time ago, and his widow took the manuscript to another of Delacroix's pupils to ask what she should do with it. A meeting of the author's heirs was called. They decided on publishing, and appointed a M. Flat to edit the manuscript. What gives it so much artistic value is the great number of marginal and other illustrations of the text. The frankness with which the author speaks of the men, women, and events of his time makes excision obligatory. Delacroix is as frank about himself as about his friends, many of the children and grand-children of whom are still living.

How does Italy, a country without gold mines, find the gold to pay the ten millions a year due to foreign holders of her funds, not to speak of the heavy balance against her on her foreign trade? Mr. Dering, Secretary to the British Embassy in Rome, declares that the only solution of the question at which it is logically possible to arrive is that this amount of gold is annually brought into the country by foreign travellers who swarm during the four seasons of the year in one part of Italy or the other. From calculations made by the United States Consular representatives in various parts of this country, it has been computed that for the last ten years the average annual expenditure in Italy of American citizens has been about seven millions sterling. Mr. Dering thinks it would scarcely be an exaggeration to place the collective expenditure of British, French, Austrian, German, and other foreign travellers at double this amount. This we are reminded, is irrespective of the money spent in the country by the fifty to sixty thousand pilgrims who annually visit the Eternal City, and of the amount of which they are the bearers in the shape of donations to the Holy See.

AMONG tales of Queen's Messengers put together in one of the *Quarterly's* articles for April is the following. It illustrates the uncertainties of a Queen's messenger's leisure. When such a messenger returns to London from foreign service he is placed at the bottom of the list of those at home available for duty, and may often reckon on perhaps a fortnight clear at his own disposal. But Captain A. having just returned from St. Petersburg, and judging it expedient to spend his anticipated fortnight in the sunny south of France was startled and annoyed about a week after his arrival at Monte Carlo by the receipt of the following strange and apparently impertinent telegram: "Chief Clerk, Foreign Office, to Captain A.: 'You are fast and dirty. Return at once.'" Having puzzled awhile over this enigma, it occurred to him that whatever might be the explanation of the first sentence, the last was an order which his sense of duty compelled him to obey. He accordingly packed up his traps and returned forthwith, to find on his arrival at Downing-street that the telegram as originally despatched, ran as follows: "You are first on duty. Return at once."

A JURY in Mr. Justice Cave's Court at the Birmingham Assizes has decided that an artist who finds works that are not his attributed to him in a public auction has a substantial grievance and a just cause of action. M. de l'Aubiniere, a French artist, who has married a Birmingham lady, found himself one day in this position, and the fact was the more annoying because the works thus falsely assigned to him were, according to one authority, "mere daubs." The irritated artist's first step was to call to attention to the local firm of auctioneers to their mistake. But these gentlemen, who appear to have acted with *bona fides*, referred to their client, who poohpoohed the complaint, and insisted that M. de l'Aubiniere was simply ashamed of the works, they being early and immature fruits of his talents, which had been purchased by their present owner as such, years ago, at a London art sale. So, in spite of legal notices and threats, the sale went on with the catalogue unamended, and the aggrieved painter had the additional mortification of seeing pictures alleged to be his knocked down for such paltry prices as seven and eleven shillings. Presumptively Birmingham connoisseurs did not believe in their genuineness. The Birmingham jury certainly did not, for, after vain efforts on the part of counsel to shake M. de l'Aubiniere's repudiation of these works, they have given this gentleman a verdict with £50 damages.

A GHASTLY story is that of the passengers and crew of the English steamship Mequinez, bound to Tangier. Midway between Rabat and Larache the saloon passengers were startled by the sudden appearance of Captain Hay with his cheek and ear bleeding profusely, and exclaiming that he had been shot. While a young medical student was preparing to dress the wound a panic appeared to have seized the crew on deck, who, being wholly unarmed, were rushing about to avoid the furious attack of the captain's assailant—a Moorish passenger, supposed to be insane, who was flourishing a loaded revolver and a double-barrelled pistol. Two Moors were at the outset shot dead. The first mate then made an attempt to jump upon the assassin from the top of the engine-house, but missing his mark he fell, dislocating his ankle. The madman's attention, however, was turned for the moment to his other assailants. Mr. Edwards, a passenger, was twice fired at, but escaped with nothing worse than an injury to the knee by a ball during the scramble. The cook was then shot in the mouth, the ball passing through his lower lip and tongue and out through the back of the neck. Another Moor, a son of one of the two previously killed, was then severely wounded by a bullet in the knee. The assassin, after sweeping the deck, screened himself on the forecastle, behind the windlass, where he was kept for some time at bay by the engineers and some of the crew, armed with a rifle and an old revolver. During all this time it was, it is stated, impossible to properly manage the vessel, which was in danger of drifting on to the rocks; but fortunately the madman was finally secured and handed over at Tangier to a guard of Moorish soldiers. The murderer, a very strong and well-built man of about forty, is charged in the name of Et Haj El Arbi bin Abd el Azeez Baroda, of Fez.

THE story of the accident that befel the men Sidlow and Mullaney in the mining shaft at Tyldesley sets in a striking light the perils of life underground. These two comrades were pit sinkers. The pit which they were engaged in constructing had already been carried down to a depth of twelve hundred feet and to sink it still deeper it was necessary to blast the solid rock with gunpowder. The process consisted in boring and ramming in four charges and attaching to these a tape fuse which would be long enough in burning to give time to escape. All so far was accomplished. The fuse was lighted, and the two sinkers looking upwards to the tiny glimmering aperture on the surface—a distance just equal to three times the height from the pavement in St. Paul's churchyard to the golden cross above Wren's dome—got up the "hoppet," or basket, and gave the signal. To their horror the bell was silent, and the hoppet made no movement. Instantly perceiving that something was amiss, Sidlow leaped out and endeavoured to tear away the smouldering fuse; but it had now burnt too far into the hole to stop the ignition. Sidlow now bade his companion, who was crying, to get into the hoppet again and crouch down, which he did—his comrade following. Then came the "shot," as it is called in miners' language—a succession of four explosions, shaking the ground beneath them, and bringing down upon them shattered fragments of stone and earth which nearly buried their little cage and enveloped the poor fellows in suffocating smoke. During this Mullaney appears to have lost his senses. He kicked his companion violently and then lay still. He was dead. At last the hoppet began to rise, and Sidlow, insensible and almost suffocated, was drawn to the surface. The cause of the trouble seems to have been the accidental breaking of the bell rope, the banksman fearing that if he began to wind without the usual signal he might injure the men or leave them behind.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

THE usual monthly meeting of the members took place at the Society's Rooms on Thesday last, the 3rd inst., Mr. H. W. Buckland presiding.

The following gentlemen were duly elected members of the Society:—H. E. Rear-Admiral W. R. Kennedy (Bombay), Mr. Thomas Joseph Misquita (Madras), Mr. Hormusjee Muncherjee Chichgar (Bombay), Mr. H. T. Pease (Poona), Mr. R. P. Banerjee (Rajputana), Mr. W. T. Blandford (London), Mr. J. Clark, C.S. (Assam), Mr. R. R. Owen (Bombay), Mr. T. W. Bonner (Berars), and Captain. P. Z. Cox (Kolhapore).

Mr. H. M. Phipson, the honorary secretary, acknowledged the following contributions:—

CONTRIBUTION DURING APRIL, 1892.

Contribution.	Description.	Contributor.
1 Crocodile	C. palustris	Mr. Isaac David.
1 Wild Dog (alive)	Cyon dekhanensis	H. H. Maharajah Holkar.
5 Pairs Cheetal Horns	Cervus axis	Mr. T. R.D. Bell
5 Pairs Sambur Horns	Cervus unicolor	Do.
5 Pairs Bison's Horns	Bos gaurus	Do.
3 Tigers' Skulls	Felis tigris	Do.
4 Panthers' Skulls	Felix pardus	Do.
1 Wild Dog's Skull	Cyon dekhanensis	Do.
1 Tickell's Blue Flycatcher	Cyornis tickelli	Captain H. B. Thornhill.
A number of freshwater Mollusca, (From Thana)		Mr. W. F. Sinclair, C. S.
A Collection of Insects, (From N. Lushai Hills)		Mr. B. Aitken, Born in Society's Rooms.
3 Jerboas	Alactaga indica	Col. W. S. Hore.
1 Snake (alive)	Eryx johnii	Do.
1 Indian Badger	Mellivora indica	Do.
1 Puff Adder's Skin.	Clotho arietans	Mr. E.H. Elsworthy.
1 Dhaman	Ptyas Mucosus	Mr. C. James.
1 Snake	Lycodon anlicus	Mr. H. F. Aston, C.S.
Spiders and Nests, (From Rutnagherry)		Vet.-Capt. G. Rayment.
1 Sarus Crane's Egg.	Grus antigone	Mr. H. R. P. Carter.
1 Bird-Eating Spider (alive)	Mygale fasciata	Mr. W.F.Jardine
1 Large brow-headed Kingfisher	Pelargonsis gurial	Mr. W.F.Sinclair
Wild Cat's Skull	Felis Chaus	C.S.

MINOR CONTRIBUTIONS.

From Mr. J. A. Botham and Mrs. Marsell.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE SOCIETY'S LIBRARY.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XXV., Part I, in exchange.

The useful Plants of India (Drury) from Mr. C. Gray.

The Journal of Comparative Medicine and Veterinary Archives, Vol. XIII., No. 3, in exchange.

Annals of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Calcutta (Prain), from the Author.

The Vegetation of the Coco Group (Prain) from the Author.

On a Botanic Visit to the South Andamans and the Nicobars (Prain) from the Author.

List of Diamond Island Plants (Prain), from the Author.

Beasts and Man in India (Kipling), from H. M. Phipson.

Animal Sketches (Morgan) from H. M. Phipson.

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WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,
TOWER AND
TURRET
TIME-KEEPERS.

SUPPLIED with ONE FACE, TWO, THREE, or FOUR FACES, without attachment for striking, or for STRIKING THE HOURS, HALF HOURS AND QUARTERS, and with CHIMES.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
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BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over.
Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
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REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

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VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 20. The Horse-shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing is done.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

CLARKE'S
UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE,

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE
FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of woodwork or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.
SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

S. N. GHOSH, CHEMIST,
SOLE AGENT,
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FELIX CORNAGLIA,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER, IMPORTER OF FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND ITALIAN PROVISIONS.
WINE MERCHANT.

For fresh and pure Sweets and Chocolates of sorts for Birthday, Christening or Wedding Cakes, Artistically decorated.

For Dainties, Fancy Confectionery, and choicest Tit-Bits, for good Ices Water or Cream and Ice Pudding and other 1,001 Delicacies,
GO TO
83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Pic-nics, Dinners, Balls, Soirees, and Suppers supplied. All contracts for Vicerozal and other Entertainments undertaken throughout India.

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EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,
1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

Consignments of Produce received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

ESTABLISHED IN A. D. 1888.
S. N. GHOSH'S COMPOUND DECOCTION
SARSAPARILLA.

THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per phial, packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.'S.

It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, etc., of any standing. Price Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.

SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'S.

Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price; Re. 1-1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.

S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,
No. 85, Bechoo Chatterjee Street, Calcutta.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
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SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 8, HUMMUM STREET.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 5th Instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.

24 bales grey shirtings.
7 " Turkey-red twist.
3 cases white handkerchiefs.
10 " white long-cloth.
2 " Turkey-red sarries, 8 yards.
1 mahogany writing table, a good model.

MENESSE & Co,
Bombay, May 5, 1892.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 4.

CONSOLS advanced ¼ per cent. in London yesterday, say to 96⅝; and Indian Sterling Loan was higher to the same extent, at 108½; the market rates of discount, however, were only ⅛ per cent. lower on short London Bills, at 1⅛, while they were unchanged on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, at 1½ per cent. Bar Silver improved ⅛d. per oz. at 39⅞d.; and Rupee Securities were ⅛ higher in Fours, and ⅛ in 4½ per Cents, at £68⅜ and £65⅝, respectively. Silver in New York was ⅛ cent higher, at 87½ cents, with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent down, at 4·88¼ dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 3 1-16d., French Rentes in Paris advanced ¼ per cent. to 96¼; Paris Exchange on London was a centime higher, at fcs. 25·16½.

The Wheat Market was steady at a decline of ¼d. per cental in No. 1 Soft White and White Delhi on the spot in Liverpool, at 7s. per cental for the former, and 6s. 9½d. for the latter, Ex-Quay. Linseed was quieter, Bombay Seed being quoted 6d. per quarter lower, at 38s. per quarter, Ex.-Quay, Cotton in Liverpool closed easier last evening, Surats quiet, and Arrivals dull, the total Sales having again been 4,000 bales, but including 400 East Indian; 3¾d. remained the price of spot Mid.-Americans; and Surats were unchanged in value; but Arrivals were 1-64d. higher, in all positions. The day's Imports were 8,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firm.

An advance of 1-16 cent per lb. took place in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands in New York yesterday at 7 5-16 cents; and August Futures were 9 points higher, at 7·39 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 11,000 bales, making the arrivals to date this season compare as follows with those in the two previous years in the same time:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Tuesday's Receipts.....	11,000	11,000	2,000
Three days' do.	31,000	26,000	9,300
Since 1st Sept., 1891...	6,720,000	6,583,000	5,671,800

A large business has been done to-day in our local Cotton Market, and prices have advanced Re. 1 to Rs. 3 with a firm feeling. Exporters have been by far the larger buyers, having purchased 4,100 bales, consisting of 1,000 bales each of Bengals, at Rs. 157-9; and Bhownugger, at Rs. 165-73: 500 Khangaum, at Rs. 163-7; 300 each of Jafferabad, at Rs. 165-66; and Chalisgaum, at Rs. 155½-6; 200 each of Julgaum, at Rs. 160-62; Oomrawuttee, at Rs. 16; and Barsee, at Rs. 172; and 100 bales each of Pachora, at Rs. 157; Veraval, at Rs. 153-62; Broach, at Rs. 185; and Akola, at Rs. 160. The Mills, on the other hand, only took 1,200 bales, made up of 300 Veerumgaum, at Rs. 160½-65; 200 each of Compta, at Rs. 165-7; and Dhulia, at Rs. 153-4; 100 each of Pachora, at Rs. 158; Khangaum, at Rs. 167; and Untni, at Rs. 152½; 150 Indore, at Rs. 152; and 50 Mowa, at Rs. 170¼ per candy.

WHEAT has remained steady in tone with a moderate export business passing, and prices of *Pessy* are ½ to an anna higher at our quotations, other descriptions being unchanged. We now quote:—

White Pessy 91 per cent.	Rs. 5-3-6	per cwt.
Do. 85 "	" 5-2-3	"
No. 1 Club Delhi.....	" 4-15-0	"
Red Delhi	" 4-10-0	"
Hard Yellow.....	" 4-14-0	"
Red Ahmedabad	" 4-14-0	"
Hard Red	" 4-13-0	"

SEEDS have also been taken to a moderate extent to-day by shippers in a steady market; and prices show no alteration on any line.

The Receipts of Produce in to Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	8,724 bales.
Wheat.....	46,780 cwt.
Linseed	14,553 "
Rapeseed	9,325 "
Poppyseed	2,497 "
Groundnuts	507 "
Castorseed	1,779 "

FREIGHTS are weak in tone, but we can report no actual change in rates.

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 3⅛d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 9-32d. for Demand, at which a moderate amount was placed, when rates quickly receded 1-32d. up to 1s. 3 7-32d. and 1s. 3⅛d., respectively, and these quotations at the close were more than doubtful. In Private Paper, rates opened at 1s. 3 7-16d. for three months' sight Credits, at which nothing was offered, and the price shortly became 1s. 3 13-32d. without inducing sellers to operate, and we close as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand.....1s. 3⅛d.		per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....1s. 3 7-32d.		"
Do. 3 months' sight...1s. 3 9-32d.		"
Credits Do.	1s. 3 13-32d.	"
Francs Do.	1·62	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The tone of this market continues firm and another small advance in rates for Fours has been allowed to-day, our closing quotations being 108¼ for cash and 108 3-16 for the next settlement. 4½ per Cents are still nominally quoted at 104½.

SHARES are quiet, and quotations, with a few exceptions for Cotton Mill and Press Shares, which on the whole have moved in seller's favour are unchanged at our quotations.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, MAY 4.

The barometer is falling almost everywhere, the fall being from brisk to rapid in Northern India. Readings are highest in Sind and Guzerat; relatively high in Burma, at the Bay, and Malabar, and low in the north-west of the Punjab, Oudh, and Behar, and the mid-west coast. Winds are fairly normal on the Gangetic Plain and Bengal, but the north-east winds prevail in the Central Provinces, southerly winds in Malabar, and south-east winds in Diamond Island. The force is fresh and the temperature is generally fallen, except in Rajputana, Guzerat, and west and centre of the Peninsula. The mean temperature is above the normal in Bengal, Bombay, and Madras, and below in other Provinces. The maxima is very low in the Punjab. Rain has fallen in Assam, Burma, and North Bengal. The weather is unsettled and the depression not improbably forming off the Malabar Coast, which will travel northward and second off to Diamond Island, which will pass into Central Burma.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 3rd May, 1892.
Means of observations at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·823
Temperature of the Air	86·8
Wet-Bulb Thermometer	79·2
Dew Point	76·5
Relative humidity of Air	0·720
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) ...	3·2
Maximum temperature of air read (at 8a.m. next day)	92·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	80·1
General Directions of Wind*	N, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	409

* From midnight to midnight.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

THE following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 30th April, 1892:—

	Coaching Traffic. Coaching Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total. Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ..	1,54,506	9,70,633	5,551	11,30,690
Corresponding week last year, open 1,491½ miles..	..	..	..	14,52,265

Decrease ..... Rs. 3,21,575.

B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

THE following is the return of rainfall as registered at 6 a.m. on 2nd May, 1892:—

	Ghadechi.		Dhola.		Jetalsar.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously reported	0	0	0	51	0	0
Rainfall on 1st May	0	7	0	8	0	12
Total up to date	0	7	0	59	0	12

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.
BIRTH.

FRANCKE—May 3, at Brunswick, Germany, the wife of A. Francke, Bombay, of a son.

BOMBAY.
DEATH.

WHITMORE—May 4, of fever, at Fort, Bombay, W. W. Whitmore, late partner in the firm of Asquith, Lord, and Whitmore, aged 41 years. Deeply regretted. The funeral will leave Apollo Street for Sewree Cemetery at 6 o'clock, this (Thursday) morning, punctually.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.
BIRTH.

McCALLUM—April 30, at Whitmore, Ootacamund, the wife of Outram Kellie McCallum, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CALVERT—MORGAN—April 29, at St John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev H B Hyde, John Calvert, of Manchester, to Edith, daughter of the late W Morgan, of Manchester.

DEATHS.

BELL—April 25, at Assariada, Ackriganj Concern, Moorshidabad, George Joseph Bell, of diarrhœa.
HUNTER—May 1, at the Medical Mission House, Royapuram, Miss Janet Hunter, M D, of the Free Church of Scotland Mission, Madras.
WORBY—April 25, at Mozufferpore, Nellie Roseline, the dearly beloved infant daughter of Arthur and Annie Worby, aged 11 months and 15 days.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1892.

IN the striking review which the Gaekwar gave at the opening of the Baroda Water-Works, a few weeks since, of the many reforms that have been carried out in the State in recent years, his Highness made a passing reference to what he called "the bench system in civil and criminal cases." The system thus casually glanced at is too important an innovation to be passed by with a mere reference, and a few words in explanation of it may be of interest. Partly through the confidence of the people in the Gaekwar's courts, partly through the love of litigation which is inherent amongst the populations of this country, there has been a large and continuous increase of business in the law-courts during the present Maharajah's rule, mostly in suits in which the sums involved have been trivial. During one quinquennial period the number of civil suits filed grew from a little under thirteen thousand in the year to 18,284—an increase of nearly fifty per cent.—and of these eighty-one per cent. were suits in which the sum in dispute did not exceed Rs. 100. Moreover only about a quarter of the cases entered were contested, the remainder being either dealt with *ex parte*, struck off the file owing to the absence of the plaintiffs, or withdrawn. At the same time the proportion of the contested suits in which the decision was appealed against has shown a constant tendency to increase, and the Maharajah, who has given constant personal attention to the working of the judicial system in Baroda, endeavoured some time since to frame a scheme by which this tendency should be checked, and greater expedition should be given to the work of the subordinate civil courts. The scheme, which has been in operation for about a year, may be briefly described. In the first place the record in petty civil cases is greatly reduced and simplified. Summary jurisdiction is given to all the munsiffs, or subordinate judges, in cases in which the sum in dispute does not exceed Rs. 25. Where the sum is above Rs. 25, and not exceeding Rs. 50, two munsiffs are to sit, and then there will be no appeal, the theory of the new law being that the "bench" of two gives the suitor the same security that justice will be done him as was formerly given him in successive appeals to the district judge's court and the varisht court. Summary jurisdiction is conferred in a corresponding way upon the district judges; one judge can exercise summary jurisdiction in suits of Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 in value, but between Rs. 100 and Rs. 200 the jurisdiction is summary only when two judges sit. About ninety-six per cent. of the suits filed in the Gaekwar's Courts relate to money transactions, so that the bulk of the work is properly the subject of summary jurisdiction, and *prima facie* there is much in the reform which encourages the belief that it will work well. The new arrangement has scarcely been in operation for a year, but good accounts are already given of it. The work of the courts is being expedited; the superior courts are no longer troubled with trumpery appeals, and the decisions of the munsiffs and district judges given *in banco* are said to afford satisfaction to suitors. One important feature of the new system remains to be noticed. The parties to the suit, when it is tried before a single munsiff or district judge, are allowed, if they choose, each to select one assessor, the judge in that case holding a position similar to that of *sir-punch*, or umpire. We believe, however, that so far no resort has been made to this provision, a fact which may fairly be interpreted as indicating the popular confidence in the Baroda judicial officers. The bench system has also been introduced into the Criminal Procedure of the State. Hitherto in a variety of petty cases, such as theft, simple hurt, and insult, an appeal has lain from the third and second class magistrate to the district magistrate, and from him to the varisht court. About seventy per cent. of the convictions recorded are for petty offences against public authority and justice, and the bulk of these may be adequately dealt with by the summary power which the Gaekwar has conferred upon second or third class magistrates, sitting *in banco*, to inflict a fine not exceeding fifty rupees or one month's imprisonment in such cases. The scheme is, as we have said, an entirely original one, and it deserves to be watched carefully by the authorities in British India, who should never be above profiting by experiments carried out by the rulers of Native States. Another important enterprise which the Gaekwar is anxious to see carried out at an early date deserves notice. In the Maharajah Khandarao's time the first attempt was made to introduce written laws, and in 1863 a Criminal Code was applied to the whole of the State, a Civil Code following a few years later, and a Stamp Act, a Limitation Act, and a Registration Act followed in due sequence. They were for the most part based upon the lines of the British laws then prevailing. In Sir T. Madhava Rao's time the laws of the State underwent considerable amplification and revision, the provisions of the British Indian Codes being in most respects copied or adapted to local conditions and requirements. This, in many cases, meant a mitigation of the severity of the punishments inflicted in the British Courts. Sir T. Madhava Rao's Codes, however, were admittedly incomplete, and the rule was, when one of the lower courts found that the Baroda law was defective, to refer the matter to the varisht court. The high court passed a decision, and upon this decision a circular, having the force of law, was based. These circulars have greatly accumulated between the great Minister's day and our own, and the time has come which has been long foreseen when it will be necessary to harmonise this mass of rulings, to give them their due place in the positive law of the State, and to arrange the whole in symmetrical form. The Gaekwar seems to have appreciated the importance of the principle of codification enunciated by Macaulay—"Uniformity when you can have it, diversity when you must have it, but in all cases certainty," and in order that the law of Baroda may be made to conform to this principle, the Gaekwar has asked for the services of a distinguished judicial officer of the Bombay Government. In all that he has undertaken and projected for judicial reform in the State his Highness has acted on his own initiative, which thus far has been wise, energetic, and strong.

A CORRESPONDENT, who sends us his name, protests in another column against an outrageous calumny appearing in a missionary print, named the *Indian Watchman*, directed against the inmates of Christian Nunneries who are accused of being consecrated to the service of the priests in the same sense as the dancing girls of the Hindu temples are "consecrated to religion, or rather to the priests," as the writer puts it. Nothing more foul, more false, or more scandalous was ever written by a Christian minister of his fellow-Christians. Having premised that in his Purity Reform proceedings—proceedings which have led him far indeed, judging from certain filthy papers of his which another correspondent has sent us—he was "compelled" to look into various State systems for the licensing of vice, and also at "systems of religious sanction and *promotion of immorality*." He became painfully impressed with "the similarity between the Hindu and Romish systems of consecrating women to the service of religion, or rather *the service of priests*." This Christian Minister does not leave any doubt whatever as to his intention to impute that Christian nuns too are dancing girls consecrated to the pleasure of the priesthood. The parallel is not merely superficial or hyperbolical only. He adds: "In the Roman Catholic temples the nuns go through a mock marriage service, as is done in the Hindu temple. On a similar line is the sealing of spiritual wives in the Mormon Endowment House. As far as I understand it, the Mormon system of concubinage is preferable to that of either the Hindu or Papal systems. The question was forced upon my conscience: 'Can I honestly oppose the pagan system of temple-women, and at the same time keep silent about *the similar Papal system*?'" The writer regards this discovery not as in the least due to the aberrations of an excited and depraved imagination, but to "Providential leadings," which further prompted him to undertake the importation and circulation of books and extracts descriptive of the "Heathen abominations of Rome," and especially the horrors of the convent system, as revealed in books bearing the attractive and suggestive titles of "Monks and their Maidens," "Convent Life Unveiled," "Why Priests should Wed," and the like. These elevating and inspiring works are, our correspondent writes, circulated broadcast throughout India; specimen copies being sent to the fathers of families to put them on their guard, &c., &c. The price of the works is fixed low so as to be within the reach of every prurient schoolboy and schoolgirl.

Our correspondent speaks with just indignation of the propagation of monstrous calumny against the self-sacrificing women who come to India to teach in the schools, to succour the poor, and to nurse the sick. The victims of this foul aspersion on their fair fame are defenceless women, wedded to poverty, and living apart from the world, who cannot bring their traducer into the Police Court and make him amenable to the provisions of the Penal Code. But the Code exists all the same, and it has a provision which exactly meets the case of firebrands and evil speakers who outrage the religious sentiments of any community. Our correspondent justifiably appeals to the Police authorities of Bombay to take the same measures to protect Christian women from wanton insults which would be enforced in twenty-four hours if the religious sentiments of Hindus, Mussulmans, or Parsees were outraged. It is also urged that the Commissioner of Police should exercise the special powers with which he has been invested by Government for the seizure and destruction of immoral and indecent literature exposed for sale in Bombay. A precedent for something more than the seizure and destruction of obscene literature circulated under the guise of zeal for purity and religion is not difficult to find. Some years ago a book was sold in England at the small charge of sixpence, with the suggestive title of "the Confessional Unveiled," the author was a clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Somebody, whose name it is a charity to ignore. The reverend gentleman was prosecuted under Lord Campbell's Act for circulating obscene literature, and although he stoutly maintained that his book was written and circulated for a "purely" controversial purpose, he was convicted, and sent to prison, the Court holding that the placing of such books in the hands of boys and girls did more harm than good, and that the man who wrote and put them in circulation deserved to go to gaol. The editor of the *Indian Watchman* should read, mark, and inwardly digest this perfectly disinterested reference to a leading case. If it be not entirely on all fours with his own, the difference is not altogether to his advantage. What he, a Christian Minister, prints or circulates in India vilifying his fellow-Christians is read, and is intended to be read, by people who are only too likely to take his word for it that the majority of all Christian people are as bad as it is possible for men and women to be, and that they are depraved and vile precisely because they are Christians. The boys and girls who paid their sixpence for the Rev. Mr. Somebody's prurient pamphlet were not Hindus or Mussulmans; they knew very well that it was not necessary to take it as a theological treatise. It may be questioned whether "A Catholic Layman" does not pay the author of the calumny he denounces with such honest indignation too high a compliment when he states that the filthy stuff this curious missionary is circulating is not a whit better than that of Zola and the pornographic school. If there be any degrees of turpitude in such matters M. Zola may claim that if his books, which are works of great power, are marred and marked by passages which should never have been written, yet there is a great difference between indecency either published for its own sake, or provided with a view to please that portion of the public which likes a certain amount of garbage, and that baser indecency, which has for its avowed purpose the bespattering of a Christian community and the calumniating of a body of Christian women who may not reply, and must suffer in silence the vilest aspersions. M. Zola's romances are not thrust upon private families; specimen copies are not sent to decent people, at all events, by the author, with a view of familiarising the mind of the unsuspecting with conceptions of unimagined wickedness. The French law of libel, if nothing else would deter M. Zola from making his works the vehicl of foul calumnies against people with local habitations, names, and reputations. Even in India Christian men and women have their susceptibilities, they have also rights, legal and moral, which can not be assailed with impunity.

THE development of Perim as a coaling station has led to difficulties which were apparently unforeseen. As a first result we hear that the Government of India has found it necessary to strengthen the defences. The Perim Coal Company has huge stocks of coal on which non-mail steamers and general merchantmen very largely indent. The company has a monopoly, but even were opposition forthcoming the Company could retain its pre-eminence, as its depot is most favourably situated on James' Bay. The prosperity of Perim is seriously affecting the resources of the coal companies at Aden. Their business has been prejudiced to such an extent that they are seeking to establish branch depots at Perim; so far, however, without success, and the Government of India and the Secretary of State have been petitioned on the subject. The tonnage at Aden harbour has diminished. The Government of India is on the horns of a dilemma, and it is difficult to choose which it will be gored by. If the Aden coal-proprietors are allowed to establish themselves at Perim the prosperity of Aden will continue to decline. The Port Trust at Aden has just incurred heavy liabilities in the purchase of a costly dredger for the purpose of deepening and widening the Channel from the outer to the inner harbour, and whatever sum may fall short in the Port Trust's receipts it becomes the duty of the Government of India to make good. Moreover large sums of money have been and are being expended in the defence of Aden, where now only comparatively small coaling reserves are maintained. It is possible that Perim may take precedence of Aden in its importance as a coaling station, and the necessity for extensive defences becomes apparent. The Government of India, we understand, has decided to strengthen Perim. Her present garrison consists of a native officer and some nine and twenty men detailed from the garrison at Aden. These have to defend supplies which in the hands of a hostile fleet would be of infinite value. Perim has, therefore, become of serious importance.

THE International Conference on the Silver Question will, a special telegram to the *Pioneer* says, be opened in the beginning of June, but a difficulty seems to have arisen as to the place of meeting. The United States Government strongly desire to have it held in London, and Mr. Goschen opposes this, for the reason that London is the centre of the gold interest. If this means that Mr. Goschen fears lest the delegates should succumb to the influence of gold bugs his objection is a new illustration of the tendency that Mr. Goschen, ordinarily a clear-headed and strong man, now and then shows to take a weak and hopelessly wrong course. The right place for the Conference is the place where the whole question can be most effectively and freely discussed in the hearing of the public. Brussels is not the place, nor any other continental city, for the reporting on the Continent is wretchedly done, and much of the discussions would be virtually within closed doors. This is a matter in which it is obviously Mr. Goschen's du

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.

LONDON, MAY 4.

The following is the result of the race for the Two Thousand Guineas.

Mr. Rose's Bonavista 1
Mr. Milner's St. Angelo 2
Prince Soltykoff's Curio..... 3

Mr. Loeeffler, the horse dentist, who has examined Orme, says he is convinced that the horse has not been poisoned, but that the trouble is due to a decayed tooth which is likely to recur before long.

THE QUEEN.

LONDON, MAY 4.

Her Majesty the Queen has arrived at Windsor from the Continent.

THE SHIRE AND NYASSA.

Mr. Johnstone has telegraphed to the Government reporting that the entire pacification of the Shire and Nyassa districts is now complete, and that Mr. King and the Parsee doctor who were wounded in a former fight have recovered.

THE INTERNATIONAL CURRENCY CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 4.

The London correspondent of the *Pioneer* telegraphing, under date 3rd May, a cable from Washington, dated yesterday, says that invitations to a Monetary Conference were issued last week. The Conference assembles early in July. Mr. Goschen, it appears, discourages the expressed wish of Mr. Blaine, Secretary to the United States Government, that the meeting should take place in London on the ground that it is the centre of the gold interest. It is easily seen that both Mr. Blaine and Mr. Foster attach the utmost importance to London as the place of meeting. The best men here will decline the proposal to hold the Conference at Brussels. They are unable to speak French, and they could not endure listening to currency speeches through a six week's session. They declare that the English-speaking races are primarily concerned, whilst there are overwhelming advantages from holding the Conference in London, where the proceedings would be reported daily, and the attendance of members of Parliament would be secured. The Conference obtains the solid support of silver men if London were to be selected, otherwise it will secure little sympathy.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Colonel Grant, now officiating as Assistant Adjutant General, at Army-Head Quarters, will act as Inspector-General of Cavalry, while Major-General Luck commands the Rawalpindi District.

Colonel Philip Harris, after over forty-two years' service in the Indian Army, vacated his appointment as Deputy Adjutant-General, on April 30; Colonel Jennings, 6th Bengal Cavalry, has been formally appointed to officiate in his post.

THE BURMA IRRIGATION WORKS.

Calculations, based upon Colonel Home's recent report, show that fifteen lakhs of rupees could be spent with advantage on irrigation works in Upper Burma. Such is the view of the present Chief Commissioner of Burma; but it is practically impossible to make a grant of this kind at present.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, MAY 3.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Reva left here this evening.

SUEZ, MAY 3.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Clyde arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Reva left here yesterday evening.

MARSEILLES, MAY 4.

The s. s. Peninsular arrived here to-day.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 3.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Carthage arrived here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet.

F. Good Oomra..... 3 7-16.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ Consols 96⅞
3 per cent. Rentes 96½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 108¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper..... 68⅝
4½ per cent. „ 65½
Bar Silver 39⅝

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

MAY 4.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Kotonou is temporarily prohibited.

The Bangkok-Saigon route is interrupted.

Mails for the Persian Gulf, except Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat close at Karachi, at 11 a. m., on Thursday, the 5th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 4th May, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	3	11	25 p.m.	3	54
Teheran	4	2	36 p.m.	...	31
Suez	4	2	55 p.m.	...	14

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m., on 4th May, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	21	..	1
„ Kurrachee	..	11	..	1
„ Madras	..	31	..	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, MAY 3.

10 p.m. ... 86°0

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4.

a.m. ... 82°6
10 a.m. ... 91°0
12 p.m. ... 92°2
4 p.m. ... 91°6

THE MALAY PENINSULA.

A FIELD FOR INDIAN LABOUR.

(FROM AN ANGLO-INDIAN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALTHOUGH within the memory of officials now in India the "geographical expression" known as the Straits Settlements formed part of the dominions under the rule of the Governor-General, there is, perhaps, no portion of the Empire of which less is known to the Anglo-Indian public, and as fate and family connections have located me for the present in the heart of the Malay Peninsula, I take advantage of the opportunity to draw attention to the opening for labour and capital which the country presents.

The Settlements occupy but an insignificant portion of the Peninsula. The island of Singapore on the south, that of Penang with the adjacent province, Wellesley, in the north, and the small settlement of Malacca on the east coast, only make up an area of about 1,500 square miles, with a population of a little over half a million. The remainder, embracing an area of about 32,000 square miles, is divided into States, of which Johore to the extreme south is governed independently, with the assistance of British officers, by the well-known Sultan who takes his title from the territory. The other States, Perak, Selangor, Pahang, Sungli, Ugong, Telebu, and Negri Semhlan—I write their names in the order of their size and importance—are under the rule, nominally, of Sultans or Chiefs governing with the advice of British Residents, but are actually directly administered by the latter with a staff of English Magistrates and Revenue Officers. A fixed allowance is paid to the nominal heads of the States, and the revenues are levied and expended by the Residents, under the control of the Governor at Singapore and the Colonial Office at home, as directly as are the revenues of India by the Indian Government. The Residents, therefore, occupy positions of power and independence, which would excite the envy of every Anglo-Indian official, not excepting even the Viceroy himself. And they have used their opportunities to good purpose. The revenues of the larger States, Perak and Selangor, have been more than decupled, and in 1890 reached the respectable figures of $2,500,000 and $1,889,000 respectively—a dollar being something over two rupees. Pahang, the largest State of all, contains an area of 10,000 square miles, but its revenues, owing to the recent date of the appointment of a Resident, and internal disturbances, have not yet been developed, and alone among the States it is in a condition of financial embarrassment. But I have no intention of writing a gazetteer. I only wish to draw attention to the immense resources of the country. The chief revenue at present is derived from the royalty on tin. Every State is rich in tin mines, which are worked entirely by Chinese labour, and probably with Chinese capital. The country, so far as I have seen it, presents to the traveller the aspect of miles of continuous dense forest, with here and there a small clearing for paddy cultivation or fruit orchards, or at rarer intervals a tin mine, which is usually worked very near the surface, and might be passed by a superficial observer as a gravel pit. Only a fraction, and that a small one, of what is probably one of the most fertile countries in the world is cultivated. The paucity of the population tells its own tale. Perak, the chief State, with a large mining industry, and the revenue mentioned, contains only 214,254 persons (of whom more than half are foreigners) in an area of 7,949 square miles. That is something under thirty to a square mile. Yet from the official reports there is hardly any tropical product which the land will not bear. Rice is, of course, the staple grain in the low-lying lands. Experiments have shown that tea, coffee, and indigo can be successfully cultivated in the hills, and fruit of various kinds, sugarcane, tobacco, gambier, pepper, and spices all do well. The one thing needed is labour—that is population.

The Chinese, who form the great proportion of the immigrant population, are for the present demoralised by the mining mania, and the certain but comparatively small profits of agriculture have no attraction for them in comparison with the possibilities of a successful mining venture. The Malays—officially described as "an indolent, contented, thriftless, unambitious, polite, and peaceful race"—will not cultivate more than is absolutely necessary for their subsistence. There is then an opening for literally millions of Indian emigrants. These States, with a population roughly estimated to be under 700,000, are capable of supporting perhaps ten times, and certainly five times that number. The climate would not be trying for natives of the over populated plains of Bengal, for the khot-ridden peasantry of the Konkan, or the famine-stricken cultivators of Madras. It is, with its perennial but not excessive rainfall, probably far less trying and healthier than that of any of the low-lying rice-countries of India.

Capital would undoubtedly be more freely forthcoming to develop the resources of the States were the latter annexed to the colony and placed under the direct control of the Governor. As it is, although administered by British officers, the Sultans or Native Chiefs are still nominally the rulers, and everything is done in their name. The Queen's writ does not run, and there is a want of confidence in the administration of the law by executive officers uncontrolled by one Superior or Supreme Court. The rising in Pahang, which, as I write, appears to be assuming serious proportions, will hardly tend to increase the credit of the other States, although their settled condition is apparently assured, and the recent date of the establishment of a Resident at Pahang made it easy to understand that discontent among the Chiefs who found themselves shorn of their power would be likely there to find another outlet. Roads and railways to open up mining districts and carry their produce to the ports are everywhere wanted, and with their construction increasing areas will be brought under cultivation. Capital could, therefore, be remuneratively employed with less risk than in the much advertised plains of South Africa, and there is perhaps nowhere in the world where labourers from other tropical countries would be more certain of finding an assured livelihood, with a chance of comparative affluence.

The chief portion of the foreign capital, English or Chinese, which has already found its way into the country is employed in mining, but one English firm has also extensive plantations of Liberian coffee, which are yielding a good return. In Pahang there are gold mines, which I am credibly informed only require additional capital to be among the most productive in the world. I cannot occupy your space here by entering into the history of the present rising, especially as the telegram may make it ancient history before this is printed. But with the precedent of the neighbouring province of Perak, there is no reason to presume that the present difficulties will be more than temporary, and that peace and prosperity will not follow the British Flag. The immigrants probably already form half the present meagre population of the Peninsula. Chinese miners form the large majority, but there are also Tamils and Klengs from Southern India and Ceylon, and Javanese and other representatives of the population of the neighbouring islands. The slender foreign garrison is recruited entirely by Sikhs, who are enlisted in the military police. The climate seems to suit them. A Sikh sergeant told me to-day that it is "a very good country, neither too hot nor too cold, with plenty of rain." The domestic servants are usually Chinese or Madrasees, but my present host employs Malays, and I think they are preferable to either for up-country work.

I might conclude this desultory article with a word of admiration for the work I see being done. Perak and Selangor, and the small State of Telebu (from which I write, and which has only been under the administration of an English officer three or four years) has been redeemed from a state of internal dissension and bankrupt exchequers and brought to their present condition of prosperity and security without the assistance of any foreign garrison beyond the few Sikh police referred to. Perak was so far an exception that shortly after the appointment of the Resident there was a rising which had to be quelled with the assistance of troops. Sir Hugh Low, the first Resident of Perak, his successor, Mr. Swetenham, who was for many years in Selangor, and Mr. Maxwell, the present Colonial Secretary, have all records of which any member of the Indian Civil Service might be proud, and the future of the Peninsula must depend in a great measure upon their finding worthy successors.

A. K.

A SHAMEFUL CALUMNY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—My attention has been drawn to an article in a periodical published by a religious body in Bombay, and I ask leave, for special reasons, to bring the subject before the public in your widely-read columns. The periodical is called the "Indian Watchman." It is published monthly, and is sent round, in "specimen copies," to persons in various parts of India, accompanied by the ordinary "Protestant Alliance" literature against "Rome," the "Scarlet Woman," "The Mother of Harlots," with details concerning "Her Adornments, her Bloody Deeds, and her Doom," etc., etc. Catholics and non-Catholics, we all know this sort of thing only too well. The trick of it is very easy. It merely consists in applying to Christian Rome the language used in Scripture about Pagan Rome, and then adding some bad theology and some worse history. It is not, however, about this sort of literature that I am writing to you. The "Romish" bogieman has been trotted out too often to frighten even a child. Moreover, the Roman Catholic priests working in India have a full and sufficient answer to all such balderdash in their lives of silent and earnest devotion.

This is another story. Instead of prophetic denunciations and vague charges of "corruption" and "idolatry" we have a specific accusation of the grossest immorality. The issue of this "Indian Watchman" for the present month contains an article, entitled "Heathen Temple-Women and Christian Ditto." After describing the shameful custom of dedicating girls to "religious" immorality in force in many Hindu temples, the writer goes on to say, "In the Purity Reform I was compelled to look at various systems of State license of vice, and also at systems of religious sanction and promotion of immorality. I was painfully struck with the similarity between the Hindu and Romish systems of consecrating women to the service of religion, or rather the service of the priests. In the Roman Catholic temples the nuns go through a mock marriage service, as is done in the Hindu temple. On a similar line is the sealing of spiritual wives in the Mormon Endowment House. As far as I understand it, the Mormon system of concubinage is preferable to either that of the Hindu or Papal systems. The question was forced upon my conscience: Can I honestly oppose the pagan system of temple women, and at the same time keep silent about the similar papal system?"

We are then informed that "other marked providential leadings" impressed on the editor for the editorial "we" is now used) the necessity of importing books and tracts which would expose the "heathen abominations" of Rome. After this puff we are treated to a list of books which "will be found very useful in studying the convent system." They have the usual prurient and suggestive titles—"Convent Life Unveiled," "Monks and their Maidens," "Priest, Woman, and Confessional," "Why Priests should Wed" etc., etc. It is doubtless due to another "marked providential leading" that we find all the prices carefully set down for this precious literature, from one anna upwards.

It is quite unnecessary for me to set myself to refute this foul and filthy calumny. It is a calumny which will at once disgust every one who is not blinded by bigotry and malevolence. It is an insult which, were it aimed at any woman or class of women met with in ordinary life, would at once call for one answer, the horsewhip. The calumny is none the less outrageous because it is applied to a class of women, many of them found in India, who, strongers in a strange land, are leading lives of sacrifice and hardship, so as to devote themselves to the poor, the ignorant, and the helpless. Well-educated and often of gentle birth, they have left their kith and kindreds and most if not all, will leave their bones in a foreign land. Few can understand what sacrifices these women are undergoing. These are the noble creatures who are made the butt of the vilest and most cowardly insult possible. Nor can ignorance be pleaded by this writer. He knows, as well as any one else, that all the members of religious orders in the Catholic Church take the three vows of chastity, poverty, and obedience. Yet he deliberately perverts the truth, and compares the mystic marriage of novices, typified by the union of Christ and His Church, to foul and immoral rites, which sully the pen which would describe them. These women now so foully insulted are known personally and are reverenced not only by Catholics, but by many non-Catholics in India. They are, by their very position, entirely defenceless. No man who remembers his own mother, or who has the slightest reverence for true womanhood, but would think it cowardly to let so loathsome a lie pass without a public protest and a public refutation.

But, stop! This is all done for the sake of religion! The "Indian Watchman" is a "holiness journal" and its editor is a, "holiness man"—thus runs the jargon. Its motto is "Pardon, Purity, Power." Purity! If it is to continue its present work, I can recommend its reverend editor and manager three other Ps, which are far more appropriate. They are "Perjury, Prurience, and Pecksniff." There is another reason why I lay these facts before you. I write not only on behalf of my fellow-Catholics, but also on behalf of the general public. The indecent publications which I have mentioned above are not merely circulated among the members of that peculiar "religious" sect who have a taste for that sort of literature. They are being scattered broad-cast throughout this country. In the form of specimen copies they are being sent to respectable fathers of families, who would be horrified if their children read them. Many of these writings are priced so low as to be within easy reach of the pockets of school-boys and school-girls. Some of the very pamphlets whose titles I have quoted are known to the Police of London as "Holywell Street Literature."

I appeal, therefore, to the Police Commissioner of Bombay, (and I ask you to support my appeal) to exercise the special powers with which he has been invested by Government for the seizure and destruction of immoral and obscene literature offered for sale in Bombay. The publications I have mentioned are no whit better than the writings of Zola and the "realistic" school. They are in fact more noxious, for they are more easily circulated, and under the specious cloak of religion they are received into families which would shrink with horror from writings of open obscenity.

I might allude to another aspect of this subject. I might point to the Indian Penal Code and show how very careful our Government is to protect the religious rights of its subjects of all creeds. The law is ready to defend the religious sentiments of Hindus and Mussulmans from gross outrage and wanton insult. Catholics have surely the same rights as Hindus. This consideration adds another reason why the Police authorities of Bombay should not allow the manager of the Indian Watchman any longer to insult and exasperate his Catholic fellow-subjects.

I have, however, written enough, and have used enough of your valuable space. If it is any use appealing to the writer of this infamous calumny, I call on him for a full and absolute apology made in the public press of Bombay. I have brought subject already before one Protestant missionary, and he had not a word of defence or palliation to say on behalf of this outrageous libel. The reverend manager of this precious publication is known. Let him not wait to be "named," and to be pilloried as a disgrace to humanity. He had better take the chance at once of withdrawing every word of this foul and filthy calumny on Christian woman and on the most widely spread of all Christian Churches.

Lastly, I appeal to Christians of all denominations to endorse my protest. There is no doubt that one of the chief hindrances to the spread of the religion of Christ amid the corruptions of heathenism in India lies in the dissensions of Christians, and in the calumnies which some missionaries do not scruple to spread against other Christians. Surely there is work enough for all of us to do, without flinging filth at each other and making our religion a scandal among the heathens.—I am, &c.,

May 3. A CATHOLIC LAYMAN.

A EUROPEAN GENTLEMAN IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As an outsider I have been much pleased with the little account you have quoted from the new "Orient Reader" of a Deputy Commissioner's life. It is apparently the life he leads when at headquarters that is described. It differs in a few trifling particulars from that of a modern Bombay Civil Servant of the latest type, and perhaps the following adaptation may be of use in future editions:—

1. I suppose you would like me to tell you a little about the Assistant Collector and his daily work.

2. He does not get up very early in the morning, because he says he is not paid to do so, but when he does get up he drinks some tea and eats some buttered toast; then he dips his head into the basin, and puts on his clothes. His principal clothes are a faded flannel shirt, and a pair of trousers with patches behind and a coat. On his feet he wears cotton socks and leather shoes.

3. When he has dressed and grumbled at his servant he calls for his three-legged thirty-rupee pony and goes for a ride. This is his morning exercise, and it tucks his trousers up to his knees.

4. When his pony has kicked him off its back he walks home and sits sideways in a long chair, because of the place on which he fell, and reads Sanskrit till about eleven o'clock in the forenoon. Then he breakfasts, eating eggs and leather and hashed goat and bread and butter and jam. He drinks fusel-oil and soda water.

5. The Assistant Collector then goes down in a hired trap to his public office, because he mistrusts that pony. There he has a court in which he finds many people, all ready with perjuries and forgeries, and all waiting for him to find the wrong ones guilty. It takes him most of his day to read all the cases that have come back to him from the Sessions Judge, reversed.

6. He also makes a considerable mess of his district, for he is supposed to interfere in the affairs of his district in all particulars.

7. About five o'clock this gentleman gets somebody to give him a lift home, and puts on his flannel clothes with the crest of his college (where he never did anything, very conspicuous) on the coat, and goes out, with a kind of bat he calls a racket, to play batball in the gardens. Then he goes home and bathes and has his dinner, which is just like his breakfast, and a little more uneatable.

8. Then he swears at his servant again, and damns the Collector and the Sessions Judge and the mosquitos, and doesn't sleep very soundly, because he thinks he does not get enough pay.

The above is only slightly altered from the original, which is probably rather idealised being, perhaps, the Deputy Commissioner's ideal of what he ought to be. His representative on this side of India does not appear quite like that to an

OUTSIDER.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE next Army Signalling Class commences, at Poona, on the 9th instant.

ORDERS have been issued for the convalescents, at Ahmednagar, to be sent for change of air to the Khandalla Sanitarium.

LIEUTENANT A. L. LYNDEN-BELL, 1st Battalion, East Kent Regiment, has been appointed Adjutant of the Battalion.

AN exchange of Battalions has been sanctioned between Captains F. Whistler and W. H. Stevenson, Highland Light Infantry.

LIEUTENANT W. P. E. NEWRIGGING, 2nd Battalion, Manchester Regiment, remains at home with the 1st Battalion till next trooping season.

SANCTION has now been accorded to the Meerut Station Hospital being equipped with accommodation and equipment for three sick officers.

LIEUTENANT H. C. HOLNAN, Devonshire Regiment, has been appointed officiating squadron officer in the 16th Bengal Cavalry, on probation, for the Staff Corps.

LIEUTENANT E. WITHAM, 7th Dragoon Guards, is confirmed in his appointment as Garrison Quartermaster, Fort William, *vice* Colonel Welchman, vacated.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. D. HARRISON, East Kent Regiment, will be placed on retired pay, on 23rd May next, and is permitted to proceed home on or after that date.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. W. EGERTON, commanding the 2nd Battalion King's (the Liverpool) Regiment has proceeded to Ceylon, on privilege leave, which will expire on the 18th June.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN T. W. BULLEN, Medical Staff, and Lieutenant F. R. Hicks, Hampshire Regiment, remain at home, on extended leave, till 5th October and 28th September next respectively.

SURGEON-CAPTAINS I. R. YOURDI, M.S., and C. M. Birt, M.S., have arrived at Aden, for duty, and the latter has been placed in charge of the Section Hospital, at the Isthmus Position.

MAJOR J. CROKER, Royal Munster Fusiliers, is permitted to proceed home on or after 3rd June next, when he vacates his regimental appointment on attaining forty-eight years of age.

LIEUTENANT T. M. OSBORNE, 72nd Field Battery, R. A., has been granted general leave to the 19th June, and Quarter-master I. O'Niell, 2nd Royal Lancaster Regiment, privilege leave to the 29th May.

LIEUTENANT R. E. CHAYNE, 2nd Battalion, the Liverpool Regiment, has been appointed a Probationer for the Staff Corps, and has been posted to the 8th Bengal Cavalry, at Nowgong, Bundlekund, as Surgeon Officer.

THE causeway at Segi, on the Ghaziband-Gulistan Road, which was washed away by the floods during last year, will not be reconstructed, owing to the heavy expense that would be involved in providing a causeway likely to resist a rainy season.

A NATIVE Officer, two non-commissioned officers, and twenty-five Sappers of the Company, at Steamer Point, Aden, have been sent to the Isthmus Position, for employment, on the Rifle Range, it having been decided to try and improve the latter.

CAPTAIN BARROW, Adjutant, Deolali Depot, has been appointed officiating Adjutant of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteers, and Captain G. A. Carleton, 2nd Royal Lancaster Regiment, has been appointed Adjutant of the Deolali Depot.

OFFICERS commanding Regiments of Bengal and Punjab Native Infantry have now been authorised to purchase Indian manufactured material for great coats should they desire to do so in preference to obtaining imported material from the Army Clothing Factory, at Alipore.

THE following officers have passed in subjects (*a*) and (*b*) referred to in paragraph 29, section IX, Queen's Regulations:—2nd-Lieutenants P. M. Waddington, A. R. Bayly, H. A. Cruickshank, of the Royal Artillery, E. W. Plumner, and F. de B. Hancock, 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL R. CURTEIS having proceeded on a shooting expedition to Somali-land, Major Sawyer, Assistant Adjutant-General, Mhow District, will act for him, during his absence, the latter's duties being undertaken by Captain W. W. Battiscombe, 9th Bombay Infantry, officiating Station Staff Officer, Mhow.

THE following appointments are sanctioned:—Captain C. H. I. Hopkins, Scottish Rifles, to be Station Staff Officer, Ranikhet; 10th Bengal Lancers.—Lieutenant W. E. Young, 7th Dragoon Guards, to be officiating Squadron Officer, on probation; 1st Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant H.R. Fagan, to be Quarter-master; 29th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant R. E. H. Dyder to be Quarter-master.

THE undermentioned have leave of absence:—Major W. R. Wynter, 2nd Dragoon Guards, in India, pending retirement; Captain G.H. Weller, 14th Bengal Lancers, to Kashmir, till 15th October next, on private affairs; Captain J.G. Ramsay, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Jubbulpore, ninty days' privilege leave; Lieutenant J. C. C. Perkins, 43rd Gurkhas, to England, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

EXPERIMENTS will be carried out during the present year in view to obtaining a more efficient mule pack saddle for Indian purposes than the one at present in use. Fifty Allen-Harriot saddles are under issue to the Punjab Frontier Force, Rawalpindi, Quetta, Oudh, and Burma Districts, for trial in every possible, way, and two hundred "adjustable screw joint pack saddles" as patented by Captain H. R. Newburgh Stewart, Royal Navy, have also been ordered from England for test in this country.

THE undermentioned have leave of absence:—Colonel A. J. C. Birch, commanding at Fyzabad, sixty days' privilege leave, out of India; Captain E. H. Molesworth, 44th Gurkhas; Lieutenant-Colonel W. Hailes, 6th Bengal Infantry; Lieutenant A.C. Going, Scottish Borderers; and Captain J. T. Atkinson, West Surrey Regiment, for twelve months; Captain W. E. Phillips, 28th Punjab Infantry, and Lieutenant R. E. Fowler, Royal Fusiliers, for nine months; and Lieutenant R. T. J. Ridgway, 40th Pathans, for three months—all on private affairs. Surgeon-Captain E. North, Medical Staff, for six months on medical certificate.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A MEETING of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was held in the rooms of the Chamber yesterday afternoon for the purpose of considering the tonnage scale for steamers for castorseed. There were present:—The Hon. Mr. L. R. W. Forrest, chairman, in the chair, Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes, R. H. Macaulay, J. C. Bergendahl, P. B. Savile, F. C. Macrae, G. C. Scaramanga, J. L. Symons, F. A. Reddie, A. F. Beaufort, B. Nicholson, M. C. Turner, J. Humphrey, D. H. Glade, Walter Lang, R. S. Campbell, J. Black, F. Von Hoffer, and F. Masotti.

RETIREMENT OF THE HON MR. L. R. W. FORREST.

The chairman addressing the meeting said in opening the proceedings:—As my resignation of this chair will be made to-morrow, I take this opportunity of mentioning one or two subjects, which are of interest to the Chamber, and have been under the notice of your committee. You will have seen from one of the daily papers that the Government of India have agreed to place one of the Guzerat feeder lines—the Ahmedabad and Prantij—with a private company. The Chamber in its last letter to the Bombay Government urged that this should be done if they would not make the line themselves; but our opinion is that these lines, which are certain to pay commercially, should be made by Government and the benefit go to the tax-payer. It is surprising that with Government Paper at its present level Government should hesitate for a moment to borrow money for what we might call trade lines, especially when we remember what contingent advantages accrue to Government in land revenue, and reduction in the cost of famines. This Chamber cannot press too strongly on Government the necessity of a vigorous policy of railway extension wherever lines are likely to pay. This may seem so obvious that it appears foolish even to make such a remark, but it is quite certain that the rate of railway progression is sadly behind the needs of India. Your committee have asked their representatives at the forthcoming meeting of Chambers of Commerce, which is to be held next month, in London, to raise the question of the cost of telegraphs. Nothing can be more unsatisfactory than Sir James Fergusson's reply in the House of Commons, when, in answer to a question asking if there was any chance of the Government following the example of Australia, he replied to Mr. Henniker Heaton's question as follows:—"The lately reduced telegraph rates to Australia and Tasmania may be said to be about 4s. a word. To Queensland and New Zealand they remain at about 10s. To India the charge is 4s. The reduction was brought about by the Governments concerned and the Eastern and Eastern Extension Telegraph Companies agreeing to bear jointly any loss that it might entail. Her Majesty's Government were not parties to the agreement, and we are not aware what the consequent loss has been. I have not any intention of proposing a similar reduction and guarantee in regard to India, and I have reason to believe that the conditions of commercial life in India would not produce any increase of business commensurate to, or approaching, the loss of revenue, which would be the result." If such was the case he, Mr. Forrest, thought the commercial conditions of India must be very different to those of any other part of the world. The only objection he had heard, made to a reduction in the cost of telegrams between England and India was, that so many persons who are now deterred by the expense would use the wires and so increase the competition in business. As regards inland telegrams a letter was now under preparation urging a reduction all round of 50 per cent. It is almost an axiom in telegraph management that a reduction must be considerable to make it worth while.

RESOLUTION ON THE CASTORSEED TONNAGE QUESTION.

Mr. Forrest referring to the question at issue, namely, the castorseed tonnage question, said:—This meeting has been called particularly to sanction an alteration in the tonnage scale. It has been found that Cawnpur castorseed in which a trade has only lately sprung up 2,000 to 3,000 tons in 1889, a few hundred tons in 1890, none in 1891, and 2,000 to 3,000 tons this year measured some 30 per cent. more than the ordinary qualities shipped from Bombay. We are quite aware that it is not a very desirable practice to describe articles for one tonnage scale by the localities, but the difference between this light Cawnpur seed and other qualities is so great that we found it impossible to make an average rate, and more particularly as the Cawnpur forms such a minute portion of the trade. The scale will come into force for all engagements made after 1st July, and in the meanwhile agents and owners will no doubt continue to insist in all present engagements Cawnpur seed being limited to 10 cwt. The resolution I have to propose is as follows:—"That the Chamber' Tonnage Scale for steamers for castorseed shall be altered as follows:—Castorseed, known as Cawnpur description 10 cwts. to the ton, Castorseed, other sort, 13 cwts. to the ton, this scale to take effect all engagements made on and after 1st July, 1892.

Mr. G. Scaramanga seconded, and the resolution was carried without any discussion.

VOTE OF THANKS TO MR. FORREST.

Mr. Symons said as that was the last occasion on which they would have the pleasure of seeing Mr. Forrest in the chair, he thought it was fit he should say a few words by way of farewell in the Chamber where he had done so much work for them. He did not think there had been any subject of a startling nature before the Chamber during the last year; but that did not mean for a moment that the work of the Chamber had been less useful. In fact he thought the Chamber of Commerce was like other institutions in that respect, that the more quietly the work went on, the more prosperous were the affairs of the Chamber. One subject in which Mr. Forrest had always taken a very great interest was one to which he had just referred in his speech; that was the development of railways in the country. The whole trade, and prosperity of trade depended on a vigorous policy being pursued in respect to railways, and Mr. Forrest had always shown, while he had been president, the keenest interest in the extension of railways, and particularly feeder lines in Guzerat, and the Godhra-Ratlam line. He thought it would be a great satisfaction to Mr. Forrest that the first twenty-four lines would be completed so soon. He thought that would be done during the monsoon, although not so quickly as at one time was anticipated owing to some labour difficulties. One other subject though outside the Chamber, in which Mr. Forrest showed a keen interest he would like to mention was his work in connection with the Boiler Inspection Bill. He did not think it was noticed at the time the very independent position Mr. Forrest took up, and how, having the courage of his own opinions, he stood out alone when the Select Committee was appointed, and it must have been a satisfaction to him to feel that what he contended for was conceded before the Bill was passed. Mr. Symons did not mean what he had said as a resume of the good work done by Mr. Forrest in the Chamber. He only meant that short reference by way of farewell, and he thought they would all join with him in expressing their cordial thanks for all his good work in the Chamber, and in the hope that he would have every enjoyment during his holiday. (Applause.)

Mr. Forrest who briefly replied thanked them for their kind expression of feeling towards him, and said that in the future he would be very glad to do his utmost for the Chamber in any capacity. (Applause.)

The proceedings then terminated.

THE XAVIERITES AT THE NOVELTY.

THE students of St. Xavier's College are, as will be seen from an advertisement in another column, will give what promises to be an attractive performance in the Novelty Theatre, to-night, in aid of the funds of the Parsee Poor Homes. The programme will consist of select scenes from Shakespeare, tableaux vivants, and the performance of a comedy. The following prologue will be recited at the opening:—

Dear friends, who, at our *Alma Mater's* call,
Have with your presence, graced this festive hall,
I bid you welcome here with all my heart
And thank you on our genial mother's part.
For your devotion to what's good and pure
And strenuous zeal to flee from Folly's lure.
We seek to-night to serve a double end—
To please you and a noble cause befriend.
"Give to the poor"—our hoary laureate says—
"You give to God"—Thus charity repays
Flow forth in Charity, all ye who can,
For Avarice is under Heaven's ban
Now turn your kind attention to our play—
I mean the scenes which we shall here portray
You know we're tyros in this noble art,
Judge kindly, then, how we perform our part.

FOUR Artificers who were sent a year ago to England to be taught the manufacture and filling in of steel projectiles, returned to Madras on Monday morning. The men during the nine months they were at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, have been taught every detail in the manufacture of projectiles. They have returned with excellent certificates of character and professional ability from the Superintendent, and have been posted to the Factory at Cossipore, whither the necessary machinery for the manufacture of steel projectiles has already arrived from England and the erection of which is almost completed. Their future status has not yet been decided.

HORSE BREEDING IN INDIA.

VETERINARY CAPTAIN G. RAYMENT, A.V.D., the author of a paper on the above subject which we give below. It was read by Mr. Phipson on Tuesday evening at the meeting of the Bombay Natural History Society:—

The Oriental breeds used by Government in India are Arabs, Persians, Country Breds, Turkoman and Stud Bred. *Arab-stock* are well shaped, hardy and good-looking, have great powers of endurance, are good doers, have good feet, good tempers, are often fast, and make troopers for Native Cavalry. The stallions themselves too are hardy, and will keep health and condition on food, and in a climate where other horses would die. They are generally good tempered, which is a point of some importance, as an impetuous vicious stallion is often very troublesome, and goes himself disliked by the syces and mare owners. The drawback to the Arab-stock is, that it is generally wanting in height, has insufficient bone below the knee (shank measurement), has too long and sloping pasterns and is frequently narrow-chested, and rally. Also the Arab often, when not quite pure bred himself, fails to stamp his stock and it takes after the Country Bred's dam, showing the crooked hind limbs, cow hocks, and falling away behind of the mother. Arab stallions are best fitted for districts where grain and forage are scarce, and the people poor, and unable to feed their youngsters well. As already mentioned Arabs well grow into useful animals on food, that would stunt the growth of English stock and produce weedy, mishapen worthless creatures. Arab-stock in England grow large because they get well fed, and both climate and soil are favorable to their development. Again, well-bred Arab stallions may with advantage be put to pure bred, big, roomy, mares, to produce foals adapted for generally useful proposes. The cross of Arab blood thus infused gives the progeny, beauty, endurance, and spirit. But be careful that the mare is pure bred, if mongrel, and holding strains of a variety of breeds the progeny will be mongrel too, and may throw back to one or more of its maternal ancesters, and you may get an ill-shaped brute not worth rearing.

PERSIAN.

I am not greatly in favor of this class of horse, for the reason that he is not "true bred," his predigree is doubtful and being mongrel himself it is not possible to tell what his produce will be like. I have seen but little of the stock of Persian horses in India, and those I have come across have not impressed me very favourably. There are, moreover, but very few of this class of stallion in the country. In my opinion all the good qualities of the Persian or Gulf Arab he owes to the infusion of pure Arab blood, and the stronger they hold this strain the better they are. As far as their powers of endurance, ability to live on short commons and hard indigestible food goes, they come next to the Arab. But they want his speed, his courage, and his good looks. They are sluggish, tempered, and lymphatic, especially when galt. They have, however, generally the advantage of size, standing higher, possessing more bone and substance and are good tempered.

COUNTRY BREDS.

We sometimes find very good horses of this class, sired by a Government stallion. If his pedigree is not crossed too much, so as to make him a mongrel, he often proves a very useful sire. It is not possible to describe a Country Bred stallion in general terms, as so much depends on whether he is of Thorough Bred, Half Bred or Arab descent. Care should be taken in this class of sire to reject such horses as show the defects of the Indian animal, such as, straight shoulder, narrow chest (legs both coming out of one hole), toes in or out, want of bone, want of depth, want of substance, cow hocks, hocks away from him, sloping croup, or falling off behind. These being the faults of the Country Bred mare, if she be put to a Country Bred stallion possessing them, they will be accentuated in the stock. I have purchased a few Country Breds for stalions in the last few years and their stock, although promising, is not yet old enough to show with certainty what they are worth. Many persons in India are possessed with the idea that in a certain number of years, we shall be able to do without imported stallions and to select from the improved Country Breds our future sires. This is in my opinion visionary; for, except in a few districts in the north, especially favoured by climate and soil, the indigenous Indian horse is small, narrow, and wanting in bone and substance, and to this type there is a strong tendency to

still be running in the paddocks, developing bone and substance, and maturing naturally into a fine horse, finds himself at two or three years old facing the starter on a race course. Now what results would any horseman predict from this? First—soundness not being a *sine qua non*—unsound stock. Second—lightness, length, and a long stride being favorable for speed, want of substance and narrowness. Third—precocious maturity by artificial means, *i. e.*, high feeding and pampering—delicacy of constitution and early failure. Fourth—taxing inordinately; immature bone, tendon, ligament and wind. Splint, spavin, sprain, breakdown, and roaring. Are these predictions verified? For answer observe the Hansom cabs in London and other large towns. Ask the Veterinary Surgeons and trainers at racing centres. On the other hand their advocates contend, and very justly, that the Thorough Bred hunter for speed, endurance, power, courage and fencing, is par excellence the horse. Exactly so. Let us trace his history, and we find he has proved as a young horse too slow for the turf. The very qualities that give him his long staying powers and big jumping capabilities militate against the terrific speed required for the modern racer. Again, his price is very high, even hunting men with long purses, ready to give fancy sums for blood horses, find it difficult to obtain what they want, the difficulty yearly increasing. In other words the demand is greater than the supply. One more objection last, but not least. These horses are castrated. Firstly—because they would be too troublesome in the hunting field with mares. Secondly—they would not beget the speedy stock required for the turf, for, although faster than anything they meet with to hands as before remarked, they are too slow to meet their weedy, speedy relatives for short distances, carrying small boys on the turf. Under these circumstances, I am not an advocate for the indiscriminate use of the Thorough Bred English as a stallion in India. But there is no man in the country who more upholds his employment in a judicious manner, mating him with mares of the proper stamp in suitable districts as a cross. The stock not to be bred from, but utilized for Cavalry, riding horses for the public, and light, draught, leads in Artillery, &c. The proper stamp of mare to mate the Thorough Bred with is a pure bred, sound, roomy, deep-chested, big-girthed animal, with plenty of bone and substance; height at least 15 hands, age not less than five. To put my opinion in another way, and, in fewer words, I consider the Thorough Bred that Government can afford to purchase for India is not calculated to produce, when mated with the indigeneous mare, the class of stock required for military, or general utility purposes. But an admirable stallion, if mated with judiciously selected pure bred mare, the produce of a larger, if coarser, pure bred horse. This applies equally to the Arab. If I understand Mr. Hallen's views correctly, these have been the lines he has worked on, in his efforts to provide us in India with a good useful stamp of animal. After considerable experience and much thought, I have come to the conclusion, they are sound, and will give us the best results if he be allowed to carry them on without injudicious interference. A discription of a Thorough Bred English horse would be a work of supererogation, so I will omit it.

NORFOLK TROTTER.

Here again I fear my views will meet with scant approval in many quarters. The horsey public in India are generally the racing public. Apart from those interested in the turf, there are but few men, even in the Army, who take an interest in question of breeding, and still fewer, whose opinions are valuable, either from experience or study. Hence a sire that cannot gallop, and whose pedigree holds no strain of racing blood is to most men "anathema maranatha." The Norfolk Trotters have been overwhelmed with a shower of abuse from all quarters. Hallen's fools (not foals as I once saw it printed), "three-cornered, hairy legged devils, plough horses, and conservancy cart horses," were some of the epithets applied to them. Of late years, the tide has turned, the numerous fairs held annually in the Punjab and N.-W. Provinces have given the public chance of seeing the stock of these much-abused stallions for themselves. Their superiority to other classes has been so palpably shown at these gatherings that both civilians and soldiers are confessing themselves converted. But they have still many bitter opponents. The Norfolk Trotter is by no means the coarse, hairy-legged animal that people have been taught to believe. A good specimen is a compact, will-ribbed up horse, with great girth and shanks, measurement, standing level on short legs, very short shanks, large flat knees, well developed, square hocks, and singularly free from disease of the feet and eyes. He has first-class action at the trot. I would employ none without five top crosses, ensuring purity of pedigree. Unfortunately we cannot always obtain exactly what we want. A certain number of the horses that have come out to India are not of pure pedigree, are coarser than they should be, and wanting in action. But with all these faults, they have done an immense amount of good, and are continuing to do so. Let any one, however prejudiced, see a collection of branded mares of all ages, and he will be forced to confess that the young mares are far superior to the old ones, and with a little trouble it can be easily demonstrated that the improvement is progressive, each generation being better than the last. Consult the birth certificates and it will be found that the big roomy mares are sired, grand-sired, and even great grand sired by the Norfolk Trotter. Frequently we get monstrosities in the shape of a colt with a Norfolk Trotter body and Country Bred legs, a wretched animal whose legs are not fit to carry his body. This sort of beast is a perfect godsend to the Thorough-Bred advocates. His short-comings are trumpetted abroad, and, if he be found in a fair, the whole place rings with the discovery. There may be twenty head of nice stock by Norfolk Trotters in his immediate vicinity, but they are never taken notice of. The goose amongst the swans attracts all eyes. Yet these very men on a judging committee at a fair will turn the Thorough-Bred stock out of the ring in shoals and be very much surprised when they are informed at the end of the business that the major party of the prizes and all the highest have been awarded by their own decision to Norfolk Trotter stock. This I have seen not once, but over and over again. Some years ago an Artillery Officer walked round some stables in India, holding 25 or 30 Norfolk Trotters; before starting he was asked to point out any he considered too coarse for Field Artillery. From the lot he selected two. When asked if Field Artillery never received walers as coarse; he confessed that they did, and coarser. Now, if the stallions themselves are not too coarse for Field Artillery (I am certain many a Colonel of Dragoons would be glad to take the majority as remounts in the ranks of his regiment), how can the stock of such horses, out of lighter mares than themselves, be too coarse for Army purposes. This is a conundrum I am unable to find an answer for.

THE HALF BRED ENGLISH.

This class I am not an admirer of. Undoubtedly many are fine horses and some of the flyers from General Panott's stud had a strain of this blood. The most popular horse in the Horse Breeding Department of the N.-W. P. was a stallion of this breed, so much so that advances were made by dealers on his unborn foals. But in spite of this, I distrust a cross bred horse; especially when put to an equally cross bred mare, the result must be mongrel, good perhaps, but quite likely to be worthless, and, if a filly, not likely when her times comes to add to the equine population, to produce anything worth having. The half bred is impossible to describe, as he may have been thrown to his Thorough-Bred sire, or his coarse bred dam. In consequence he may look a well bred, handsome horse or a coarse ugly one. Specimens of each may be found in India.

AUSTRALIAN WALER.

Generally Thorough-Bred. They are I think more delicate in India than the English Thorough-Bred, and I have found their stock disappointing. This I am told was also acknowledged to be the case in old stud days.

New Zealanders.—As far as I am aware they have not as yet been tried.

Cape—Have now become extinct. I am informed that there used to be some very superior stallions of this breed in former days in the stud. Capt Nunn, D.S.O., of the Army Vety. Department, in his report on the Cape horses, published a few years ago, speaks unfavorably of the present breed.

MARES.

Speaking in general terms, the indigenous equine of India is really what would be considered in England a pony. Gifted with marvellous powers of endurance, ability to live and work on a minimum of food, and capable of continuous exertion for long periods. These are the good qualities of the race. On the other hand, as a result of many generations of ill-management, want of knowledge and care in breeding, climatic influences, and bad keep, they are narrow, wanting in middle piece, in bone, in height, and in action. Though often of fair conformation in front, they nearly always fall off behind, drooping quarters, narrowness across the hips, sickle, or cow hocks are the rule, not the exception. This is the class of horse that is at our disposal to produce remounts for the Army and useful horses for the general public. Without doubt exceptions to the above may be found and there are in the Punjab and on the Frontier several breeds which furnish promising brood mares of fair height, bone, and substance. In Bombay too, Kathiawar and the Deccan produced in the old days a good class of animal, but now one is met on all sides by lamentations over the decadence of the Kathiawari, and the almost utter disappearance of the little Deccanni. The problem to be solved, or, I may say, in course of solution, is "What are we to do to improve the indigenous stock up to the needs of our requirements, starting with the class of Dams described above?" To answer this question, the following points must be considered, as they affect the various districts:—1. Climate. 2. Soil. 3. Nature of crops. 4. Extent of waste or pasture lands. 5. Poverty, wealth, habits, and customs of the inhabitants. 6. Will horse growing pay better than grain or cotton growing?

CLIMATE AND SOIL.

Much depends on climate. A dry, warm climate is undoubtedly favorable for the development of equines, and could the necessary nutritious grains and grasses be grown under such conditions, there would be no hesitation in at once selecting countries like Arabia, Afghanistan, Sind, etc., as the best breeding grounds. Unfortunately dry heat means generally a scanty water-supply, and deficiency of forage and grain. The result being that the young stock do not get enough to eat, and never grow to any size. On the other hand, a damp, warm climate is fatal. Bengal, many parts of the Madras Presidency, the greater portion of the Indian coast are eminently unsuitable to breeding. As a rough practical rule, we may say, that where rice flourishes horse breeding will not. The same rough rule applies I am told to tabacco.

Damp, marshy soil is unfavorable to the rearing of good stock. Horses brought up on such land are soft and washy, their bones spongy and wanting in hardness, feet large, flat, and the horn soft. Well-drained, light-land, rather sandy is the best we can have. Between these two extremes we get of course all varieties; but, as a general rule, the drier and better drained the land, the more adapted is it for our purpose. The presence of lime in the soil is indispensable for young stock. Bone is made up largely of this substance and, if it does not exist in the soil, the herbage cannot contain it; as a result the bone of animals reared in lands deficient in lime is wanting in earthy constituents and is too soft to be of any use. Not uncommonly such soft bones bend and we get crooked legs, etc., in fact, ricketts.

NATURE OF CROPS.

The nature of the crops in a district have much to say to the production of horses. Where barley, chennah, etc., are cheap, where kurbi and bhoosa are plentiful, where such grasses, as Dub (Cynodon Dactylon), Anjana (Pennisetum Cenchioides), Sanwak (Panicum Crus Galli), Makra (Panicum Egyptiacum, Jurgah (Andropogon Annulatus), Kewai (Panicum Cilare), etc., flourish, there we can raise big horses. The young stock are well fed. The climate and soil favourable for such crops are also favorable for horses. Again, where scanty crops and coarse unnutritious grass only are obtainable, we can raise only scant crops of horses. And these, though they may be good of their kind, and for hardiness, and endurance, superior to their better-fed brethren, will never grow to the same size.

EXTENT OF WASTE LANDS AND PASTURES.

Of late years owing to the immense increase of the export trade in grain, its cultivation has received a powerful stimulus.

Hence, lands that a few years ago were lying waste, and only used for the grazing of cattle and other stock, are now put under the plough, and produce wheat and barley instead of bullocks, cows, sheep and horses. It was always difficult to induce the horse owners to allow sufficient liberty to their stock, but now-a-days, over a very large part of the country liberty is impossible, as there are no pastures to allow them to run on. Where grass could be had for the cutting, it is now rather an expensive luxury, for, instead of more or less extensive maidans in the neighbourhood of every village, we have square miles of grain and cotton and the grass growing on the bunds and paths that intersect these fields is jealously guarded by the owners who can barely get enough of it to feed the bullocks they require for their ploughs and wells. Owing to this too the question of grass supply for Army horses is daily becoming a more serious one, and Government has had to face the difficulty by allotting grass lands to the various mounted branches in the neighbourhood of Military Cantonments.

WILL IT PAY.

Will horse growing pay better than cotton or wheat growing? As already mentioned, when speaking of waste and pasture lands, the export of wheat and cotton have increased enormously of late years. This has militated considerably against breeding in many districts. Formerly where one might easily find fifteen or twenty mares in a village, now none or only one or two exist; the reason being that more money is to be made out of grain, cotton, etc., than out of horse rearing. The zemindar, alive to his own interest, sells his mares and puts his money into bullocks, well-digging, etc., to raise what will pay him best. If we could induce him to use his mares in the plough, in drawing water for irrigation, etc., instead of his non-productive bullocks, an immense step would be taken in the right direction. For various reasons, the chief of which is his intense conservatism, nothing will persuade him to do this. There we have one of the many difficulties to be contended with in India. The zemindar keeps his mare simply to breed from, and with the exception of leading her in a wedding procession, or, occasionally riding her at a walk from one village to another, never uses her. So, the sale of her produce has to cover the expense of her keep and leave a margin of profit. As long as grass costs nothing and grain but little, this was all very well; but now there is barely sufficient fodder to be got off the land for the plough bullocks and grass must be bought. Grain too has gone up in price. Thus, as the mare does nothing for her own keep, she becomes an expensive luxury instead of a remunerative animal. If her produce does not sell for a good price, dies, or she slinks a few times, she becomes ruinous, and is disposed of, and the zemindar, finding he has lost money, is very chary of speculating in the breeding line again.

SELECTION OF BREEDING DISTRICTS.

Having now shown some of the difficulties which have to be contended with when breeding on a large scale in this country, I will proceed to give my own ideas of how such difficulties are to be overcome. Our object is to increase the bone, substance, and height of Indian stock, in order to meet army requirements, and the wants of the general public, who now have to invest largely in Australians to get the stamp of horse they desire. To do this we must have big, roomy, pure bred mares, and plenty of them. These can only be obtained, in my opinion, by selecting districts where the soil and climate are favorable, fodder cheap, and zemindars can afford to feed the young stock well. In such districts place Norfolk Trotters and no other class get mares by continued perseverance with this stallion as closely resembling him as you can. The colts of such stock will go to Field Artillery, or if not high enough for the modern gunner's idea of a draught horse, the Calcutta, Lahore, and Bombay Tramways, and the public will buy them as fast as they are bred. The horse being a polygamous animal, we are always sure to have, when breeding on a large scale, a preponderance of filly stock. As far as possible have your Norfolk Trotter Districts together, and bear in mind that you don't want remounts from them, but brood mares. In the districts round your Norfolk Trotter centre place your Thorough Breds and your largest and finest Arabs, putting them to mares obtained from the Norfolk Trotter centre. This cross will give you your remounts and general utility horses, but do not breed from them. Refuse all fillies that are not pure bred Northfolk Trotter for brood. In the outlying districts where fodder is scarce, the people, poor and yet horsey in their tastes, place your Arab. He will get from the little country mare, polo, and racing ponies or Native Cavalry Remounts and at the worst, good transport ponies and mares who will breed fine mules if put to big European donkeys. I am perfectly aware that breeding on a small scale is conducted in a very different manner; that each mare is selected to match and nick with a particular stallion. That good qualities in the dam should be accentuated by mating with a stallion also possessing them to a marked degree. That defects should be eradicated if possible by mating with excellencies of the opposite type. But when thousands of mares and hundreds of stallions have to be dealt with, we must follow a general idea. The business must be worked on a large scale and a certain percentage of failures, mistakes, and disappointments must be allowed for and taken as inevitable. But until some plan of this sort is adopted and steadily persevered in, I feel convinced we shall meet with nothing but failure. Breeding mongrels on a hit or miss method will result in waste of money, time and discredit to those who work it, be they Government officials, Native Princes, or private individuals.

On the occasion of the golden wedding of the King and Queen of Denmark, the Empress of Russia will present to her father six white horses, all of pure Arab race. King Christian is a great lover of horses. M. Carnot has decided to send a French fleet to Copenhagen, where it is expected to arrive on the 22nd of May. There will be a large gathering of warships of various nations.

It speaks well for boating as a healthy pastime that there are no less than four old Blues on the Bench now, Lord Esher, Chitty, Smith, and Denman. Chitty was captain of the boat and wicket-keeper of the "Varsity" eleven, a double first that none of his compeers ever attained. He worked the Baliol boat, too, up to the head of the river, and No. 6 in the crew was the present speaker of the House of Commons.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMTTEE.

At the weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation held yesterday, there were present:—Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, chairman, Colonel Wilson, Mr. Grattan Geary, Mr. George Cotton, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Drs. Balchandra, and K. Bhatavadikar, Mr. Hurkisoudas Narotamdas, Dr. Viegas, Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker, Mr. K. M. Shroff, and Mr. K. N. Kabraji.

LEAVE TO MR. WALTON.

The Committee granted an application from Mr. R. Walton, Executive Engineer, supported by a medical certificate from Sir Gayer Hunter, for an extention of sick leave for a period of six months.

PURCHASE OF COAL.

The Committee accorded sanction to the arrangement made by the Municipal Commissioner for the purchase of 1,000 tones of Davison's West Hartley coal from Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co., at the rate of Rs. 18-8 per ton, delivered at the Love Grove pumping station.

TANSA OPENING CEREMONY.

Letters dated 28th ultimo, from the Commissioner, was recorded, reporting that he entrusted the work of erecting and decorating *mandvas*, hiring of chairs, &c., in connection with the Tansa opening ceremony, to Messrs. Khakibhoy Padamsey and Co., at a total cost of Rs. 1,496-13-8, to be met out of the opening ceremony grant.

WHEEL TAX BILLS.

The Committee further considered letter No. 265, dated 4th ultimo, from the Commissioner, requesting sanction, under section 216 of the Municipal Act, to write off Rs. 1,902 of irrecoverable bills, water, halalkhor, general and wheel tax.

Mr. Shroff observed that as far as he knew there was a considerable delay on the part of the Assessment Department in presenting bills for wheel tax, and it was no wonder, therefore, that the Municipality had on various occasions to write off amounts on that head. Most of the European population was migratory, who came from and returned to the mofussil and Europe, and the Assessment Department, which was now sufficiently manned, would do well to present to such people the wheel tax bills in time.

The Committee resolved to write off the amount, and on the purposal of Mr. Shroff, requested the Municipal Commissioner to draw the attention of the Assessment Department to the desirability of presenting the wheel tax bills in time for the recovery of the tax.

QUARTERS FOR ENGINEERS.

The Committee considered letter No. 2082, dated 30th ultimo, from the Commissioner, stating that when the new pumping engines are erected at Love Grove, it will be necessary, in order to comply with the provisions of the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, as well as for the proper management of the engines and pumps, to have there two first class certificated engineers. That the new works budget contains a provision of Rs. 6,875 for quarters for one engineer, but a further provision of Rs. 5,134 will be necessary in order to provide quarters for both the engineers. Forwarding plans and estimates of the building, amounting to Rs. 12,000, and requesting that the Corporation be recommended to sanction the additional sum by a transfer from the provision of Rs. 12,550 in the budget for new roads in the Victoria Gardens, stating that it will be possible so to re-arrange the establishment that no extra expense will be incurred in regard to the extra engineer.

It was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Geary, that the letter be forwarded to the Corporation, and that they be recommended to sanction the grant of Rs. 5,134, being the amount necessary to provide quarters for an additional engineer required for the proper arrangement of the engine and pumps when erected at Love Grove pumping station.

ROAD METALLING AND ROAD REPAIRS.

The Committee next discussed memorandum from the Municipal Secretary fowarding petition, dated 28th ultimo, addressed to the Corporation by Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., and others, stating that the Argyle Main Road, and its streets, roads and the foot-path thereof are very badly in want of repairs.

Mr. Shroff enquired how it was that the Church Gate Street, which had been recently repaired had a bedding of stones, laid down before it was metalled, whereas other roads such as at Mandvi and other important parts of the city had not been properly looked after by the Engineering Department. If it was thought advisable to spend such a large amount for the repairing of the Church Gate Street Road, there were other roads in the town upon which a larger vehicular traffic passed, and which ought also to be taken in hand.

Dr. Viegas supported the last speaker.

Mr. Kabrajee brought to the notice of the Commissioner the fact of the Thakardwar Road, which had been recently very thoroughly metalled being re-opened in about a fortnight's time for the purpose of building a foot-path on one side of it. He said that the department wasted time and money in metalling the road first, and then re-opening it soon after for the purpose indicated.

The Municipal Commissioner took a note of Mr. Kabrajee's statement, and proceeded to say that the Church Gate Street road was metalled in the way described by Mr. Shroff with a view that it might last long and that no important repairs would be required for a number of years. If metal was placed over a rubble foundation, as was done in Church Gate Street, the roads did not require repairs for about five or six years. Roads upon which vehicles with spring wheels passed should be thoroughly metalled at a greater cost than those on which only carts and conveyances without spring wheels passed.

After some further discussion, the petition was forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner for remarks.

After transacting other business the Committee adjourned.

NEW MOFUSSIL COMPANY.

A MEETING of the shareholders of the New Mofussil Company was held yesterday afternoon, at the Registered Office of the company, Esplanade Road, Mr. N. J. Gamadi occupying the chair. The chairman said:—This meeting is convened under the terms of the Indian Co.'s Act, 1882, which requires a meeting of the shareholders of a new company to be called within six months of the date of registration of its memorandum and articles of association. There is no business to be laid before you to-day. I may, however, mention for your information that the company was registered on the 7th day of November, 1891, and took over the property and assets of the company and commenced business from the 1st December last. The conveyances and assignments of these properties were completed and executed on the 18th February, 1892. The cotton crop in the district, in which your factories are situated, has been, I am sorry to say, a poor one this year, especially in the Bengal cotton districts, where we have six factories, consequently the work done this year, compares very unfavourably with that done by the old company last year. The total number of bales pressed this season up to the end of last week was 1,02,547 bales against 1,63,435 bales during the same period last year. You must have heard of a very serious fire that occurred at the Company's factory at Jalgaum, on the 9th April, 1892, which caused a loss of about two lakhs of rupees. This loss occurred principally by the burning of cotton which belonged to constitutents and brought in by them into the Company's yard for being pressed. The Company's loss, I am happy to say, was only some damage done to the press house which is estimated at about Rs. 5,000. This damage has now been nearly repaired, and we hope to receive work at the factory in a few days.

The meeting dispersed after a vote of thanks was passed to the chairman.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The s. s. Europa, under the command of Captain Henry Agnew, which arrived in harbour yesterday, from Shields, with coals, reports that during the voyage on the 29th to 30th April she experienced very heavy sea from eastward; wind shifting from west-south-west to east, and back again to south-west, there being every appearance of a cyclone to the north. The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Kapurthala, which arrived in harbour yesterday, under the command of Captain J. W. Livingstone, reports that she experienced a cyclone between Karachi and Cutch Mandvie, on the 1st instant, and from Cutch Mandvie to Bombay she had fine weather. The s. s. Durham, under the command of Captain J. Mathias, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Batoum, with kerosine oil, reports that she experienced moderate weather during the voyage. Through an accident, the second engineer had his finger smashed. He was transported on board the P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Clyde for surgical treatment, on the 27th April, in Lat. 14° 3 N. and Long 51° 20 E.

It may not be generally known that the Czar of all the Russias, in addition to his athletic accomplishments, is a distinguished boxer. The Imperial Hercules delights to don the gloves when he can get any one to stand up against him. Herein lies his difficulty, for he is more than a match for his brothers, and Russian Court dignitaries are not anxious to be knocked about by their Sovereign's sledge-hammer blows.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, when the following among other matters were heard:—

RE NARONDAS MOONALAL AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Starling, on behalf of some creditors, moved for an order of adjudication in insolvency, remarking that the insolvents carried on the business of general merchants, but had now left their former place of business, and had commenced to trade in another place. The application was granted.

RE ABOOBAKIR MOOSA AND OTHERS.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvents, moved for an interim order. A native creditor, who appeared in person, opposed the application on the ground that the insolvent had enough money, but did not wish to pay his creditors. He was told to renew his objection at the hearing of the matter. Meanwhile an interim order was granted the insolvent.

RE BAMONJEE EDULJEE SONAWALLA.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, moved for an extension of the insolvent's interim order for two months, stating that the insolvent had entered into negotiations for a settlement with his creditors, and had already settled with nine of the largest creditors.

Mr. Manker, for a creditor, opposed the application remarking that the insolvent has already had extension of his protection order for light months.

Mr. Kapadia said that Mr. Manker's client was not a creditor, and that the insolvent did not even know the name of the creditor who opposed.

Mr. Manker said he appeared for Pestonjee Dinshab.

Mr. Kapadia said that it was at the instance of Pestonjee Dinshaw that the insolvent had entered into the deed of composition, but that somehow or other he was not satisfied.

His lordship granted a fortnight's extension and refused to grant any further time.

RE HORMARJEE ARDASIR HORMARJEE.

Mr. Robertson, for the Chartered Bank, moved for an order for the examination of Mr. Weber, who was about to leave for Europe.

His lordship fixed the examination for Thursday next.

RE WILLIAM LAWSON MACDONALD.

Mr. Raikes, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for a rule "nisi," calling upon the creditors to show cause why the insolvent should not be granted his final discharge.

His lordship granted the application.

RE GOVIND MALDEV.

Mr. Starling, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. Mr. Robertson, who appeared on behalf of a creditor, opposed the application. After some discussion, his lordship granted an interim order with leave to amend the schedule.

RE DAWOOD MOOSA.

Mr. Manker, for Dawood Moosa, aleged to be a partner in the firm of Aboobaker Moosa and others, applied for an order revoking the order of adjudication as regarded his present client, and stated that he was never a partner in the firm, had nothing to do with its business, and was not arrested along with the other insolvents.

His lordship granted a rule "nisi," making it returnable on the 1st June next.

RE BHIMJEE BHANJEE THALKAR.

Mr. Starling, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order.

The Official Assignee (Mr. Macleod) informed the Court that the insolvent had gone out of Bombay and had not been assisting him for some time past.

Mr. Starling said his client was obliged to leave Bombay for fear of being arrested. If he was granted a protection order, he would be able to come back, and assist the Official Assignee.

His lordship granted a month's protection order, directing the insolvent to attend the office daily.

RE GUNGADHUR CHAMPSEY.

On the application of Mr. Manker, his lordship made absolute a rule "nisi" for the withdrawal of the petition.

RE DADOO BAPOO KAMBLE AND ANOTHER.

On the application of the same learned counsel, this insolvent was granted leave to file a fresh petition.

RE COWASJEE BHIKAJEE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for leave to serve notices, which was granted.

RE BHUGWANDAS NAROTUMDASS.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, moved for leave to file a fresh petition. His lordship saw no reason for granting the permission, and the application was refused.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges:—Syad Ali bin Syad Edrus; Babajee Balkrishna; Hurjeevan Ranchord; Putamber Manker, Joaquim Francis Pereira; Chotaram Lakhamon and others; Dagru Keshao; John Young Smith; Hormusjee Shapurjee Kapadia Sumar Jamal and another; and Motabhoy Sunderjee.

M. PASTEUR AND HYDROPHOBIA.

Dr. R. H. Jude writes from Newcastle to the *Pioneer* on the above subject. In the course of his remarks he says:—

1.—So far from the treatment being an "infallible remedy," there have up to the present been 227 deaths from hydrophobia among human beings who have undergone it. All the cases in question are authenticated by dates and particulars published in European newspapers.

2.—Many of these deaths have occured under such circumstances as to indicate that the disease was actually produced by the inoculations; the said circumstances being, (*a*) that the premonitary symptoms were pain at the seat of the inoculations and not of the bite, (*b*) that the disease assumed the paralytic form which prior to Pasteurism, was practically unknown; but which is identical with that engendered in rabbits by inoculations. So fully, indeed, is this recognised, that in France the new disease is known as Rage de Laboratoire, and further, there are on record, eight cases of persons who were bitten only by perfectly healthy dogs, but who being frightened submitted to the Pasteurian treatmeant and died of hydrophobia.

3.—The country wherein the system is most practised is France, and since its introduction the number of persons dying annually of hydrophobia has largely increased. Pasteur commenced operations in 1885. Now, during the 35 preceding years, according to the official returns of the Consil Superieur d'Hygiene, the number of such deaths throughout the whole of France averaged 23 per annum. But, during the subsequent 5 years (1885—1890), this number has risen to 37 per annum, of which 20 per annum have occurred among patients who have availed themselves of Pasteur's "infallible remedy."

4.—Professor Peter, M.D., Member of the Paris Academy of Medicine and one of the foremost of French physicians, declares that "M. Pasteur does not *cure* hydrophobia; he *gives* it," and Dr. Lutand, Editor of the *Journal de Medicine*, concludes a paper contributed to the Hygienic Congress of 1891 with these propositions:—(*a*) That hydrophobia treated by the inoculation of rabic virus cannot be cured. (*b*) That this treatment, applied in non-hydrophobic cases has fatal results. Moreover, as a deduction from observations of the system in the several countries wherein it has been practised, the American *Medical Record* of September 13th, 1890, says: "[Rabies increase *pari passu* with the erection of institutes intended to prevent it;" while the *Newcastle Daily Chronicle* of this very day on which I am writing says: "In spite of the Pasteur Institute, the number of cases of the disease in France shows an alarming increase."

5.—The system has been studied and condemned by upwards of thirty eminent scientific and medical men in all countries of the western world, among whom are the celebrated Professors Von Firsh and Billroth of Vienna. Remarkable confirmation of the uselessness of Pasteurism in checking the spread of hydrophobia is afforded by returns issued so recently as March 1892, by the Prefecture of Police from which we learn that while in France, in 1890, there were 201 rabid animals, and 61 persons bitten by them, in 1891 the number of rabid animals had increased to 400, and of persons bitten to 143. I know it is the custom of Pasteurians to produce certain statistics which apparently prove that the effect of the treatment is to reduce the mortality among persons bitten by rabid animals from 12 or 15 to less than 1 per cent. But these statistics which have been characterised by Professor Peter as "a veritable inebriation of figures" are valueless because, on Pasteur's own showing, there is no reason to believe more than a small fraction of those inoculated had ever been infected by a rabid animal at all. Want of space precludes a fuller criticism of this so-called evidence; its fallacies are, however, exposed in detail in works published in England and France.

The following circumstance may not be known in India, but it is public in England. In July 1889, a meeting for the promotion of a Pasteur Institute was convened by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House, London. A well known opponent of Pasteurism applied for premission to be present, and received in answer an official note intimating that the meeting was limited to those in favour of the system, and on the day of the meeting Dr. Lutand and some of his supporters presented themselves at the Mansion House, but were denied admission. The unscientific principle thus displayed, of suppressing all adverse evidence, is a striking feature of the Pasteurian policy.

THE BEHAR LIGHT HORSE.

ANNUAL INSPECTION MEET.

A Mozufferpore correspondent, writing to the *Pioneer* on the 25th ult., says:—

Sunday evening the 18th, and the Mozufferpore clubs were pretty full of outside Volunteers. The night trains brought in their shares, and Monday morning at the Sacandrapore maidan, a muster of about 50 rank and file fell in. Squadron drill, and the new whistle and signal drill was the order for the morning. There were many of the newly obtained cavalry and artillery cast horses on parade, and most of the animals are very good bargains indeed. Out of the thirty-five that have arrived, at least thirty have five or six years' 'hard' work in them, and if taken care of, much more.

Tuesday morning saw another parade at Sacandrapore, squadron drill and volley firing being the work done. To shew what energy has taken hold upon some members of the corps, the Chapra troop, under Captain Bourdillon, marched down to Mozufferpore instead of training. On Wednesday the regiment fell in at the racquet courts, as the morning was to be given up to outpost duty and reconnaissance, in the face of a skeleton army. The sergeant instructors formed the enemy. They carried various flags and discs to represent the equivalent force required. They were supposed to be advancing upon Muzufferpore from the direction of the Sarraya Road. It was a long morning's work that was done, for both sides were attempting to out-manœuvre each other. Though we only came to firing distance once, the enemy outflanked the defending force, (consisting of the B. L. Horse under Captains Macleod and Manners) so that it was forced back upon its reserve.

On Thursday, the 21st, Captain Edwards put the regiment through all the formations which were to be done before the Inspecting General on the 22nd. The four troops present were divided into two squadrons, under Captains Macleod and Manners, respectively. The work done on Thursday was admirable, for the horses, after their three days' exercise, were now well in hand. The dismounted attacks upon the Bichanpore bridge from this side of the Gundak were smartly done, only excepting the remounting, which would have been better if done without so much delay. On Thursday afternoon the first competitions in military sports were run off. The tent-pegging was won by Trooper Moseley, the lime-cutting by Trooper Jones, and the heads and post over jumps (cut one to right at cavalry, cut four to right at infantry) by Trooper Moseley again. The competition was keen and close, and the wins of Trooper Moseley taken in excellent form.

Friday, the 22nd, was the date fixed for the General's Inspection. General A. A. Kinloch, Commanding the Allahabad division, was the Inspecting Officer, and he galloped on the ground with his staff at about half-past-seven. He found the regiment, under Colonel Hudson, drawn up in line, about 100 strong. As the General reached the flag, the salute was given, and then the line was inspected. After that the General retired to the saluting point, and the regiment marched past at the walk in squadrons, and then galloped and trotted past in the same formation and then in line. The wheeling and dressing in the trot and gallop past were excellent. The regiment then trotted and galloped past in quarter column, and ranked past in single file. General Kinloch then asked for some squadron movements, and the various formations having been gone through at the trot and gallop, the regiment formed line and charged. This charge was excellent, and on the part of Captain Macleod's squadron more than excellent, as the squadron came down in one compact line with perfect dressing. In fact the cavalry officers present said that it was as good as anything of the kind they had seen. After the charge the regiment formed up, filed from the right of fours, and went through the sword exercise and pursuing practice. After that Captain Manners' squadron supplied a fighting line to attack an occupied position, while Captain Macleod's squadron acted in support. This perhaps was the least well done of the morning's work, for neither did the attacking squadron dismount under cover, nor did the supporting squadron get out of range of the enemy's fire. General Kinloch remarked firmly upon these points. Then the General asked to see some volley-firing, so the right squadron (Captain Macleod's) dismounted and by troops fired 10 volleys, alternating at the 500 and 400 ranges. The shooting of "A" troop was the best with regard to the volleying. Before the parade was dismissed the General addressed the regiment. He said that it was a great pleasure to come and inspect a corps of which he had heard so much, and although he had always heard a high report of the efficiency of the regiment, yet he had never expected the excellence in parade movements which he had witnessed that morning. He complimented the officers commanding Captain Macleod's squadron upon the way in which the squadron had worked, and he added that no regiment could have charged in a better formation than did the right squadron. He gave to the Behar Light Horse the place of the first Volunteer cavalry regiment in the country, and he said that they held the same position with regard to other cavalry volunteers in India as did the Duke of Manchester's Light Cavalry at the great Hyde Park review. He pointed out what would in all probability would be the uses of volunteer cavalry such as the Behar Light Horse in actual warfare, and he pointed out carefully our weaknesses and shortcomings. He praised the general condition of the turn-out, especially the superior standard of the mounting of the regiment. He also remarked that he was aware of the many professional and other difficulties which kept so many of the planter members of the corps away from the inspection, and that he was satisfied with the parade which he had inspected. With this the parade was dismissed.

In the evening of the 22nd, three troop teams competed for the Loyd-Lindsay competition. The prize was won easily by "B" (Champaran) Troop, who scored 18 hits over "A," the next Troop. "B" Troop fired 80 rounds, jumped three jumps and rode about 700 yards in 6 mins. 24 secs. The teams were composed of eight men and one officer; they fired from the 500 and 400 ranges.

The sword exercise in sections and the Sword *v.* Sword competitions were competed for the same evening before the General and staff. Two teams from "A" Troop competed for the sword exercise, which was won by Surgeon-Captain Peck's section. The Sword *v.* Sword, mounted, was left unfinished, as it became too dark to fence. On Saturday the regiment fell in at the racquet courts for another morning of reconnaissance duty. This time "A" troop, under Captain Edwards, was to represent the enemy, and they were supposed to be advancing in the same direction as upon the former occasion, only this time they had succeeded in taking possession of the bridges upon the river.

The defending force was represented by two squadrons under the command of Colonel Hudson, whose force was divided into two columns; the right under the command of Captain Macleod, the left under the command of Captain Manners. General Kinloch was present throughout the day, and he complimented the officers upon the intelligence shown by all concerned and the refreshing dash with which each quick movement was accomplished. But what pleased the General most was the transport resources of the corps, for we turned out for his inpection 50 ponies with with pack saddles and carrying panniers. These were only got together at 12 hours' notice, for if more notice had been given the number could have been doubled. Before dismissing the men when we had returned, the General made a few more remarks upon the morning's work. He expressed himself pleased, and he pointed out the chief mistakes which had been noticeable throughout the operations, and told us that we wanted to practise outpost and reconnaissance duties much more frequently than we had done hitherto. On Saturday afternoon, before the General again, tent-pegging in sections and the Sword *v.* Sword, mounted, were concluded. The officers' team, consisting of Colonel Hudson, Captain Hudson, Surgeon-Captain Peck and Lieutenant Shaw won the tent-pegging, beating Surgeon-Captain Peck's "A" troop team by four points. The tent-pegging was really excellent, as the winning team scored 31 points out of 36.

The Sword *v.* Sword was won by Trooper James, whose points beat each of his adversaries in succession. General Kinloch and Colonel Money were Judges, and they allowed that each event had been well won and well contested. General Kinloch and staff left by the night train on Saturday.

On Sunday morning the chart and compass race was competed for. It was over a course of about ten miles, and five competitors started. There were four posts marked with red flags. Troopers Sandilands and James did it in the best time, half a minute dividing them (time being 1 hour 30 minutes) but the prize was eventually awarded to Corporal King, who sent in the best report of the line of country, though he was half an hour longer than Trooper James, who stands next to him, and not before him, as I telegraphed through misinformation.

The results of the various competitions are as follows:—

Tent-pegging singly.—Trooper H. Moseley, A Troop, score 12 points, possible 12.

Lime-cutting.—Trooper Jones, A. Troop, score 10 points (after deduction for pace of 2) possible 12.

Turk's head.—Trooper H. Moseley, A. Troop, score 5 points, possible 6.

PURE PERSONALITIES.

MR. CECIL RHODES, the Cape Premier, who has just arrived in London, has never quite recoverd from the effects of the serious accident he met with some six months ago. It may be remembered that, accompanied by Mr. Merriman, the Treasurer-General of the Cape Government, he was taking his early morning ride across the flats at Rondebosch, when his mare, an Irish animal which he had imported some months previously, stumbled and threw her rider, who fell heavily to the ground. Mr. Rhodes was rendered unconscious, and when picked up was driven to his residence, "The Grange," Rondebosch. The medical man summoned found that Mr. Rhodes had broken his collar-bone, and had sustained a cut on the temple. Under the care of his faithful attendent, Tony, he soon got fairly well, but he is still suffering from a slight affection of the muscles of the neck, which it is to be hoped the rest and voyage home will completely cure.

The Empress Eugénie has always been a very devout Catholic, and keeps fast very strictly during Holy Week, while during the whole of Lent she abstains from animal food every Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. On one of the fast days, in the years when the Second Empire was still in its heyday, Prince Jerome dined at the Tulleries. The Empress, who was just recovering from a violent attack of "migraine," had been ordered to eat the wing of a chicken. The Prince observing this breach of the laws of the Church, the Empress explained, "When you are here, you are so wicked that it is quite sufficient penance to bear with you." Prince Jerome thereupon refused to eat any meat, on the plea that "to-day I am fasting for the Empress."

Lord Salisbury's appointment of Mr. Froude to the Regius Professorship, held in succession by Bishop Stubbs and the late Mr. Freeman, has evoked much comment, but it has not hitherto been noticed how fitting it was in a descendant of Sir William Cecil to promote a writer who has done so much to vindicate that statesman's policy. "Lord Burleigh," said Macaulay, "can hardly be called a great man. He was not one of those whose genius and energy change the face of Empires." Mr. Froude is of a different opinion, and has shown how large a part was filled by Cecil in securing the peaceful accession of Elizabeth and in planning resistance to the Spanish Armada. With the exceptions of Elizabeth and Mary Stuart no person occupies so many of the pages of Mr. Froude's twelve volumes as William Cecil, and gratitude to his ancestor's defender and apologist may have influenced Lord Salisbury in selecting the new Regius Professor.

Mr. Francis Darwin, F.R.S., who is among the gentlemen of "distinguished eminence" just elected to the Athenæum Club, acted for a number of years as his famous father's assistant, and is the joint author of "The Power of Movement in Plants." He is a Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge, and edited the "Life and Letters of Charles Darwin." He is a brother of Dr. George Darwin, the Plumian Professor of Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy at Cambridge. Mr. Frank Dicksee, the well-known R.A., and Professor H. F. Pelham were also elected.

The late Earl of Leitrim had no cause to bless his predecessor, the third earl, who was murdered in 1878. Everything that the third earl could alienate was left away from the title. His notion was to make his kinsman, Colonel Clements, his heir, but the trusts were so complicated that they have kept Irish lawyers busy ever since. Only a few months ago Colonel Clements brought an action against the late earl to force him to administer his predecessor's estate, but the Master of the Rolls would make no order as to the chief item, a sum of £16,000 in Consols, which was ordered to be invested in land, and a new suit brought to determine the ownership. The Leitrim estates cover nearly a hundred thousand acres, mostly in Donegal, Leitrim, and Galway counties. The late Earl was a well-intentioned gentleman, but neither in society nor politics did he make much mark. He was a "reluctant "absentee from his great Irish estate, the assassination of his predecessor having made him nervous. For some years he lived in Shropshire, near Shrewsbury, renting a house from the late Colonel Wingfield, commander of the Shropshire Yeomanry; but although he was asked to the hunt ball he never made much mark in the politics or social life of that aristocratic and clannish country.

Mr. George Alexander, a capital portrait of whom appears in "Men and Women of the Day," was educated with a view to entering the medical profession. A strong taste for acting and the remembrance of some successful little histrionic experiences rendered the study of medicine irksome, and his father placed him in the counting house of a London silk merchant. Here he took a leading part in the amateur theatricals to which the Thames Rowing Club were addicted, and his performances were much talked of. Taking the advice of several leading members of the profession he decided to make the stage his vocation, and made his debut at Nottingham as the young lover in Mr. Sydney Grundy's play, "The Snowball." After playing in the provinces and in London at the Lyceum and other theatres, in 1888, he determined to make a venture as a manager. His first piece, "Dr. Bill," at the Avenue Theatre, ran for two hundred and fifty nights. Since then Mr. Alexander has essayed the task of filling the St. James's Theatre. Here, after a run of three weeks, "Sunlight and Shadow" was withdrawn in favour of Mr. Haddon Chambers's play, "The Idler," which attracted large audiences.

Sir Edward Watkin, whose marriage with Mrs. Herbert Ingram is "un fait accompli," is in his seventy-third year. Salford, Lancashire, is his birthplace, and he is the eldest son of the late Mr. Absalom Watkin, one of the most respected merchants of Manchester. When yet very young he went into his father's business, and gradually rose till he became a partner in the firm. In 1845 he became a railway man, and he did not rest until he became a "railway king." Even now he does enough daily work for half-a-dozen men of ordinary capacity and energy. Manchester did him a good turn in youth, and he has not forgotten to repay the debt. It was he who introduced the Saturday half-holiday into that busy town—he who suggested and carried out the brilliant literary soirees of the Manchester Athenæum, he who set on foot the "Manchester Examiner," he through whose staunch championship Manchester got her lovely Queen's-park. The member for Hythe is a linguist and litterateur, and recreates himself with fine canvases, having spent a considerable portion of his wealth in the purchase of rare paintings.

According to a foreign correspondent, the Emperor of Germany is an ardent musician. He solaces himself of an evening with music, and draws somewhat liberally upon the efforts of the "virtuosi" of Berlin. At his after-dinner chamber concerts he altogether lays aside his stiff, haughty bearing, and is geniality itself to the musicians who have been summoned to play before him. He is an enthusiastic Wagnerite, but his admiration for the composer of "Lohengrin" does not altogether flow from an artistic motive. The Emperor is a patriot in his music as in everything else. He reveres Wagner for the reason that he was the tone poet of the grand national legends and a stout Nationalist. He dislikes Italian music, and will not, if he can help it, listen to a bar of Rossini or the other Italian composers. The Empress is a fairly skilled violinist, and will often play at the after-dinner concerts. The Emperor has his gift in a very pleasant baritone voice, which he is not unwilling to lift in song. But as a rule both he and the Empress are content to listen in appreciative silence until half-past eleven comes, when the music is hushed, and the imperial party retires to rest.

In the final instalment of Sir Chas. Gavan Duffy's reminiscences of Carlyle in the current "Contemporary," the former (then Minister of Lands in Victoria) mentions how he christened a new township on the River Murray by the name of the latter in token of old-world friendship. The Chelsea sage felt flattered by the compliment, and in his next letter indulged in a variety of rose-colored anticipations of what the Australian town of Carlyle would one day be. Alas, for the vanity of human hopes! The Australian Handbook of this year of grace will be searched in vain for the town of Carlyle. It has long since faded out of existence. A number of these projected townships were formally surveyed and christened in the early days of Victoria. Some, favoured by the smiles of good fortune, went ahead and became large and prosperous centres; others failed to attract population, had a nominal existence on the maps for a time, and then vanished into oblivion, leaving sheep and cattle to graze over their abandoned sites. Carlyle fell into this unluckly class.

Mr. John Fletcher Moulton, Q.C., whose scheme for old age pensions appears in the current number of the "Fortnightly," and is attracting wide and deserved attention, is a barrister with an immense reputation in patent cases. He was educated at Christ's College, Cambridge, was Senior Wrangler and Senior Smith's Prizeman in 1868, and was soon after elected a fellow of his college. Turning his attention to law, he was called to the bar in 1874, and joined the South-Eastern Circuit. Here his mathematical knowledge proved of great service to him in cases involving mechanical details. In these he soon made his mark, becoming practically a specialist in patent law. He took silk in 1885, and there are now few patent cases of any importance in which the name of Mr. Moulton does not appear among the counsel.

SIR FRANK FORBES ADAM ON THE SILVER QUESTION.

SIR FRANK FORBES ADAM, in taking part in the recent discussion in the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on the currency question, while disclaiming all pretension to be considered an authority on the question, said:—

It was one that had interested him for many years. He had always desired to hear both sides of the question, in order that he might arrive at a conclusion to the best of his ability. (Hear, hear.) The gravity of the subject could not be overrated. The resolution before them practically asked them to go to the Government and recommend a reform of the currency. For over fifty years the trade and currency of this country had been based on a single gold standard. Looking back over those fifty years, he thought that everyone present would admit that that period had been characterised by great and advancing prosperity, commercially, industrially, and financially. He saw it stated, only the other day, with regard to the retirement of Sir Algernon West from the Board of Inland Revenue, that comparing seventeen years ago with to-day, for every penny income tax the Exchequer received over £500,000 more. It had been pointed out that a very large proportion of that amount was paid by doctors and lawyers. Still, the figures incontestably showed that the country had, year by year, been growing in riches and prosperity. (Hear, hear.) That Chamber had earned a reputation in the past for approaching all subjects of this important nature with great deliberation and for not committing itself to any course without first making certain that it had got hold of the right end of the stick. Bearing that character in mind, he was sure the Chamber would endeavour to maintain its prestige and would not come to a conclusion without having given every opportunity to those present on both sides to state distinctly and in full their opinions. The proposal put before them might be divided into two parts, and he thought it was round the first that discussion must circle. Was it really owing to the fluctuation in exchange with silver-using countries that we found our trade at present in such a bad and gloomy condition? (Hear, hear.) Long before 1875 or 1876, when the real fluctuations in the value of silver began, they had very bad trade and times of great depression, when people used to go about shaking their heads and stating that the decline of England's commercial prosperity was approaching. He could remember that time very well, indeed, and he could also remember that there was always some particular reason given for it. There was always some scapegoat trotted out, and upon its back were put the sins of that particular time, and it was made to bear them. He was inclined to think that silver was the scapegoat of their present difficulties. (Hear hear.) There was almost nothing that happened to them just now but that they heard from one quarter or another that it was owing to the fluctuations of silver. He thought the proposer of the resolution traced strikes to silver. He must again say that he could recollect strikes and very serious strikes, long before silver troubled them and he did not think it could be truly said now that the strikes were worse now or more severe because of the recent fluctuations in silver than they were when silver was comparatively steady. What they must guard against was making the mistake of the dog in the fable, and losing a very substantial bone by grasping at what appeared to be a large bone but what was after all only a shadow. He would like to lay stress upon one point particularly. There was not the slightest doubt that he as a merchant trading with India had found the fluctuations in silver a most unspeakable nuisance. They were a contant worry and constant trouble. (Hear, hear.) But though the fluctuations might temporarily check trade and might interfere with transactions that otherwise might have gone through smoothly, they did not affect the full flow and volume of trade, taking it year by year. (Hear, hear.) Take India, for instance. There they had 280,000,000 people. If the country was prosperous and if the harvests were good and money was pouring into their laps they would want clothing and commodities, whether exchange was steady or fluctuating. That, he thought, had been their experience in the past. If they would look back at the figures for the seventeen years during which exchange had been fluctuating they would find that the value of exports from this country to India had very nearly doubled. Sir William Houldsworth was perfectly right in laying stress on the important part played by railways in India in developing the the country and in increasing its demand. The *Cotton Factory Times* had tried to bring out the point that the increased demand for yards of cloth and pounds of yarn was greater in the fifteen years after 1856 than from 1875 up till now. He had often felt that satistics might be proved to be misleading, and he thought this was a case in point. He could give them a reason for the difference in the two periods. In the early period, when railway enterprise was in its infancy and when there were only a few hundred miles altogether, up to 1871, when there were only 5,000 miles in India, the steam looms of Lancashire were gradually driving out the manufactures of the hand looms in India. That was one reason. Another reason was that during the last fifteen years, owing to the great development of numerous neighbouring ports, instead of goods being sent to India for redistribution in the surrounding markets, they now all went direct, and, therefore, they had large quantities to subtract in comparing one group of figures with the other group. (Hear, hear.) Competition of the Bombay mills was another point referred to in one of the papers sent him by the Bi-metallic League. Those mills had been able, year by year, to supply the expanding needs of the Celestial Empire, and he knew it was thought they had been greatly aided in this by the fall in the rupee, and also by the fact that there they had one silver country dealing with another silver country. (Hear, hear.) His own view was that the natural advantages of Bombay would always enable it to supply India and all the markets of the East with yarn, for the mills there had cotton at their own doors, they had skilled and cheap labour, and they were always looking out for the latest improvements in machinery. But Bombay had never been able successfully to touch Lancashire in yarn made out of American cotton, and he did not think she ever would be. He knew that a few shipments had gone, but in his own experience they went five and ten years ago, and they led to nothing further. If the rupee went up to two shillings, he was told, Lancashire would have a better chance. (Hear, hear.) But the price of cotton in Bombay was ruled by the gold price in Europe, and the gold price in Europe was ruled by the size of the American crop. If the rupee went up two shillings to-morrow, the Bombay mill-owners would be able to buy their cotton 30 per cent. cheaper, their coal 30 per cent. cheaper, and stores 30 per cent. cheaper. Would that help Lancashire? He had only to state the case in that way to show them the fallacy of the argument. Lancashire, no doubt, would be able to send its yarns 30 per cent. cheaper, but that practically left them in the same position. He could not see that there was any advantage. He went further, and ventured to say that if the rupee was raised to two shillings it would be the ruin of the Indian trade. It would mean a perfect upheaval of the Indian trade, and even if matters adjusted themselves to the higher level of exchange there would be a permanent loss to the exports of the country, there would be less and less money brought into the country and there would be a great check on Lancashire goods, and, while on the one hand the stoppage of exports—say of wheat—would have tendency in this country to raise the price of food, on the other hand a great decrease of demand for Lancashire manufactures would lead to less employment for Lancashire mills and lower wages for Lancashire workmen. (Hear, hear.) Tea, according to the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, had practically become a necessity even to the poorest people in this country. The tea industries were flourishing under the low rupee, and there again the price would go up in consequence of the check that would be administered. Would that be a good thing for the country? They felt at present that trade was in a gloomy state. He believed that it was going to get worse and not better. (Hear, hear.) They had two very large American crops following one after the other, and no doubt there had been heavy losses on account of those two large crops, because cotton had gone down lower than it had done for forty years. But exports were not being checked seriously. In fact the March figures of exports in goods and yarns were larger than in the corresponding month of last year. That showed that the trade was still going on regularly in spite of the fluctuations of exchange. Much as they might deplore the position of individual sufferers, they could not, he contended, possibly go to the Government unless they were able to prove that the whole trade of the country was also suffering. Coming to another section of the community—the agricultural interest—he had not the slightest doubt that if a serious check were given to the exports of wheat from India, the landlord might be able to get higher rents owing to the higher price of wheat, but he very much doubted if it would benefit, to any great extent, the agricultural labourer. It might, indeed, lead him to do that which it was said the fluctuations in silver led him to do now—it might lead him to strike for a greater share in the profits. (Hear, hear.) Sir William Houldsworth said he did not propose to maintain the price of silver by international agreement, but to maintain the price by an international agreement that would cover a sufficient area to enable supply and demand thereafter to rule the price. (Hear, hear.) Was that not a distinction without a difference? He did not think it could bear looking into for the moment the agreement was broken—say, by two of the most important countries—the price would fall. Beef and mutton, it was said, had been maintained at the same price; but there was no international agreement to support the price of beef and mutton. (Laughter, and "Hear, hear.") Why, then, ask for an international agreement to support the price of silver? He intended to vote against the proposal, for the reason that he di not think it could be proved, in the words of the resolution, that the fluctuations with India, and China, and other silver-using countries were largely the cause of the bad trade from which we were suffering at present. (Applause.)

The *Manchester Guardian*, in commenting upon Sir Frank Adam's speech, said:—

He may be congratulated on a very temperate, fair, and able speech, but his arguments were mainly those of the timid members of the Royal Commission. For fifty years, says Sir Frank Adam, our trade and currency have been based on a single gold standard; shall we rashly change? Fifty years takes us back to the "forties," and if one thing is more certain than another it is that if the question had come up then, gold monometallism would not have been established at a time when, under the influence of rick-burning, Chartism, strikes, riots, famine, and general impoverishment and depression, Alison was writing on the evils of a contracted currency. If Sir Frank Adam will look up the facts he will find that the single gold standard was established at a very different period of the century, and that its avowed sister measure was one for a protective duty on corn. The expansion of our trade with India under silver demonetisation was also referred to yesterday. It is true that under pressure Lancashire producers and distributors can do much before they give in, and the construction of railways in India, triple expansion engines, and many other things have helped them; but just now it is a question whether those efforts have not reached the stage which precedes exhaustion. Moreover there are some grounds for doubt whether that expansion has been altogether healthy. It is one thing to labour harder under the stimulus of increasing reward; it is another thing to double the turn over in a desperate attempt to prevent the maximum return from declining below the limit of solvency. Sir Frank Adam is afraid lest a rise in the rate of exchange should cause a fall in rupee prices in India. But the monometallist members of the Royal Commission recommended measures for raising the price of silver; and the hope held out to Lancashire by the London papers, and by Mr. Donald Graham in our columns yesterday, is that the closing of the mines or an increased monetary use of silver in other countries will bring this about. To an economist there is something unsound in a remedy based on the contraction of any industry, and implying the very evil to India which is suggested as an argument against the alternative remedy. But a steady exchange would induce a flow of capital to India, and that does not promise a fall of rupee prices. It may be admitted that under such conditions the gold prices of Indian produce might rise, though that is a point for consideration in the future course of the debate. In any case Cobden taught us that there are two causes which advance prices; the one is scarcity and suspended production, the other is general prosperity resulting in wider distribution and consumption. And Cobden was prepared to view the latter with equanimity. Moreover the passage of a Free Coinage Bill by the Americans, or the action of speculators in a few thousand pounds' worth of silver when the assumed "natural level" had been reached, might at any moment, under existing conditions, bring about all the results of which Sir Frank Adam is afraid.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 4TH OF MAY, 1892.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·849	N W	3	93·0	75·1	51	..	1·55	−1·47
Agra	29·855	N W	4	96·5	75·9	54	..	0·82	−0·33
Cawnpore	29·853	W N W	6	96·9	75·0	68	..	1·22	..
Allahabad	29·852	W N W	7	98·4	77·2	35	..	1·45	−0·52
Jhansi	29·853	N N W	4	99·5	78·7	31	..	1·41	−0·67
Jacobabad	29·899	S E	6	108·9	79·2	39	..	0·10	−0·62
Karachi	29·941	W S W	8	92·0	76·8	76	..	0·38	−1·07
Ajmere	29·919	W	6	95·3	71·1	42	..	1·59	+0·65
Deesa	29·929	W S W	8	101·9	75·3	53	..	0·35	+0·12
Rajkot	29·949	N	8	101·9	73·3	72	..	0·45	−0·05
Veraval	29·905	N	11	94·6	73·3	66	..	0·10	..
Neemuch	29·919	N N E	5	97·8	73·1	41	..	0·71	−0·08
Indore	29·877	E N E	3	97·1	69·6	58	..	0·62	−0·08
Saugor	29·885	W	6	96·4	69·6	32	..	0·92	−1·70
Jubbulpore	29·898	Calm.	5	95·5	70·1	34	..	2·10	−0·52
Hoshangabad	29·896	S	5	99·9	75·7	21	..	0·59	−1·19
Khandwa	29·905	N E	6	100·7	74·2	20	..	0·39	−1·01
Raipur	29·839	N E	9	104·4	82·0	20	..	0·43	−2·16
Nagpur	29·862	N	8	103·8	78·9	22	..	1·26	−0·49
Amraoti	29·870	N E	7	103·3	78·8	16	..	0·48	−1·77
Akola	29·882	W	4	104·7	72·2	20	..	0·27	−2·71
Surat	29·957	N E	L	98·2	74·0	78	..	0·12	−0·14
Malegaon	29·877	N E	7	101·4	71·7	46	..	..	−1·61
Bombay	29·853	N E	17	92·4	82·2	64	..	0·12	−0·75
Poona	29·866	E S E	8	102·0	72·4	14	..	0·82	−1·41
Sholapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ratnagiri	29·810	N W	12	96·9	81·8	49	..	0·04	−0·96
Belgaum	29·817	Calm.	1	96·3	74·1	34	..	3·01	+4·08
Goa	29·844	S W	12	91·1	82·4	80	..	1·03	..
Karwar	29·823	S W	5	92·3	81·7	39	..	1·33	−2·14
Mangalore	29·876	N N E	2	91·8	82·4	89	..	7·77	+3·38
Calicut	29·876	S S E	8	91·7	78·1	77	..	3·94	−2·19
Cochin	29·885	S	M	91·3	74·2	75	..	23·03	+6·79
Bangalore	29·897	S W	3	92·2	69·9	84	..	3·88	−2·41
Secunderabad	29·840	E N E	8	104·7	80·7	44	..	0·20	−3·14
Masulipatam	29·860	S S E	3	96·6	81·1	84	..	0·93	−7·86
Bellary	29·823	Calm.	7	104·5	78·9	47	..	1·25	−1·99
Cuddapah	29·833	E S E	7	108·3	80·0	46	..	0·87	−6·63
Madras	29·858	S S E	15	90·2	80·6	79	..	..	..
Coimbatore	29·874	S	14	93·3	74·8	83	..	5·15	−3·19
Trichinopoly	29·850	Calm.	4	103·1	80·3	58	..	5·66	−7·31
Negapatam	29·841	S S W	8	98·1	80·6	69	..	23·14	+1·33
Colombo 3rd	29·927	S S W	6	88·5	76·5	74	..	54·22	−11·83
Colombo 4th	29·899	S S W	8	87·5	78·5	70	..	54·22	−11·51

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen everywhere except locally at Delhi, where a slight rise has taken place. The fall has been brisk to rapid in the Central and North-West Provinces, Central India, Guzarat, Sind, Rajputana, at almost all stations in the Bombay Presidency, and at Bangalore and Bellary, and moderate or slight in other places. Readings are highest at Rajkot and Surat, and lowest at Ratnagiri, Belgaum, and Allahabad. Gradients are steep between Porebandar and Bombay. The barometer reads below the normal at all the coast stations from Bombay southwards as far as Cochin and at Bangalore, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, and Negapatam, and above it elsewhere. Winds are again very irregular in direction and moderate to fresh in force at Bombay, Ratnagiri, Goa, and Madras. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Malegaon and Ajmere, and 10 at Deesa, Rajkot, and Surat. The maximum temperature is generally in defect of the mean in all districts except at Bombay, Ratnagiri, Karwar, Poona, Mangalore, Secunderabad, Trichinopoly, and Negapatam. The highest maximum was 108° at Cuddapah. The night temperature variations are irregular except at Bombay, Poona, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Karwar, and Mangalore, where it is from 2° to 7° in excess of the mean. The lowest temperature registered last night was 66° at Indore. Humidity changes are irregular and the skies are again becoming very cloudy to the south of lat. 16°. No rain has fallen at any station. The baric gradients are steep on and off the West Coast between Porebandar and Bombay, and fresh to strong winds are probable. The isabnormals indicate the existence of a low pressure area out at sea to the south-westwards of Mangalore, and the weather seems to be more or less disturbed there. On the 1st of May there was a storm at Bhuj, in which the thermometer shed collapsed, and all instruments except maximum thermometer were destroyed, and the anemometer cups were carried away. The s. s. Melpomene left Aden on the 25th April and had up to lat. 13° 28' N. long. 49° 12' E. at noon on the 26th light south-easterly winds and cloudy weather; to lat. 16° N., long. 59° E. a midnight on the 28th light south-westerly and light to fresh west-north-westerly winds and cloudy; to about lat. 16° 42' N., long. 65° E. at 8 A.M. on the 30th strong south-south-westerly winds blowing with moderate to fresh gale, a low barometer, cloudy sky and deluge of rain; to arrival on the 2nd May moderate to strong south-westerly winds and generally cloudy weather.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

NOTICES.

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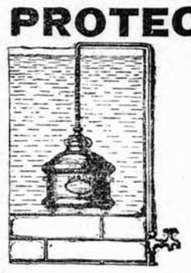
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